INTERNATIONAL

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مكتبة من الأصل

Austria ..... 7 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 9 P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands ..... 0.85 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 7/6
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 7½ P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland ..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | U.S. Military 30.20
| Yugoslavia ..... 3.60 D.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. ...p. 75-55 (24-13). Tomorrow sunny. Yester-...s temp. 70-57 (21-14). LONDON: Partly ...dy. Temp. 70-55 (21-13). Tomorrow little ...ge. Yesterday's temp. 70-59 (21-15). CHAN-...: Slight to moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. ... (23-22). NEW YORK: Occasional rain. ...p. 86-65 (13-13). Yesterday's temp. 70-59 ...16).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Thieu Has Rigged Voting, Legislators n Saigon Charge

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, Aug. 27 (NYT).—A South Vietnamese legislative com...ee accused the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu today ...merous instances of election rigging.

The committee, consisting of senators and deputies, asserted in an ...im report that it had evidence of irregularities and rigging in con...ion with this Sunday's election and the presidential election ...duled for Oct. 3.

It declared that its findings, together with a "secret document" purportedly containing government orders to rig the elections, represented "a record of our bitter experiences with elections in this dark period of our country." This controversial document was made public by Duong Van Minh, a retired general, in withdrawing from the presidential race last week.

The legislative panel, known as the National Assembly Committee on Election Fraud, cited several cases in which opposition candidates for the lower house and their supporters were arrested, allegedly without cause. The report said that after the committee had learned of the arrests and protested to the government, most of those arrested were released.

In addition to Gen. Minh, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky has also dropped out of the presidential race on the ground that it is rigged in the president's favor. However, his name is still scheduled to appear on the ballot.

(Gen. Ky sent formal notice of his withdrawal from the presidential race to the South Vietnamese supreme court today, United Press International reported from Saigon. His document to the nine justices said his statement of withdrawal issued Monday "was clear and no one can misjudge it. We clearly declared that we will not participate in the presidential race for the 1971-to-1975 term, because the race has been conducted in an unlawful and unconstitutional manner from the start."

[The dispatch added that the court was not expected to take any action.]

Mr. Thieu, although he has made no public statements on the situation, is reported to be determined to go ahead with the presidential election despite the absence of any real opponent and despite pressure from the United States to come up with a compromise that might persuade Mr. Ky to reverse his refusal to campaign.

Mr. Ky is reported to believe that public outrage over the election fraud issue will eventually force the president ti yield. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

...dge Warns ...e May Shift ...edina Case

...uld Go to Vietnam ... U.S. Witnesses

...RT McPHERSON, Ga., Aug. ...UPI).—The judge in the My ... murder court-martial of ... Ernest L. Medina said today ... may pack up the trial and ...e it to Vietnam if the govern... refuses to produce two Viet... witnesses.

...e judge, Col. Kenneth A. ...ard, recessed the trial to ... 8, partly to give the govern... time to produce the wit... and because he was serv... with a restraining order today ...enging one of his decisions. ...order temporarily blocks Col. ...rd from holding a former ...rman, Frederick Widmer, in ...mpt for refusing to testify ...e Medina case.

... Howard raised the prospect ...oving the trial after defense ...er F. Lee Bailey phoned the ...e House in an effort to get ...government to summon two ...amese interpreters who serv... with U.S. forces during the al... massacre at My Lai on ...16, 1968.

...prosecution has introduced ...tions from the two that ...etrimental to Capt. Medina, ...has not produced the wit... in court.

... Bailey told the court that ...ite House spokesman named ...erd" had told him it "would ...appropriate" to try to get ...witness because "a judicial ...mination has already been ...

... Bailey asked Col. Howard ...arify for the White House ...such was not the case, and ...Howard replied:

...have not foreclosed by any ...s the attendance of these ...ses. If the President of ...United States would pick up ...ot line to Saigon, we would ...to have these witnesses."

Plea by Defense

... Bailey suggested that if ...White House does not order ...witnesses to appear, the de... be allowed to go to Viet...

...would be more inclined to ... the whole kit and kaboodle ...in take the court to Viet...," Col. Howard replied.

...e judge gave Mr. Bailey un... Monday to get the White ...se to act.

... Fort Meade, Md., an Army ... officer testified that while ...Vietnam he saw what he ...ed to be a mission report ...an investigation of the My ... massacre.

...defense attorneys for Col. Oran ...anderson, under court-martial ...charges of covering up the ...acre, have sought the report ...more than a year. The pros...ion has contended there is ...such document.

...e defense wants the alleged ...ment to prove that an in...gation of My Lai was order... Col. Henderson and to sup... a motion for dismissal of ... charges against him of der...ion of duty, failure to report ... crimes and lying to an Army ...mission.



United Press International.
President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam.

Boycott of British Goods Sought

Marines in Copters Hunt IRA, Wilson Attacks Ulster Policies

BELFAST, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—British marine commandos took to the air today in a new helicopter operation aimed at capturing members of the banned Irish Republican Army.

Small teams of the airborne commandos swooped down three times and set up roadblocks on routes leading from the Irish Republic to the small market town of Coleraine in the north of Ulster.

But there were no reports of arrests.

Here in the capital of this violence-riven British province, the main opposition party called today for a total boycott of goods made in Britain.

The Social Democratic and Labor party, whose six members of Parliament have been refusing to attend the 52-member Stormont, issued the boycott call in protest against internment of suspected terrorists without trial.

Wilson Assails Heath

The six had already been supporting rent strikes and similar acts of civil disobedience to protest internment, which they claim has been brutally enforced against members of the province's one-third Catholic minority.

The boycott call came as former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson bitterly criticized Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government for introducing internment. No Protestant militants have been picked up, Mr. Wilson noted.

Mr. Wilson attacked Mr. Heath for refusing to recall Parliament or to convene a conference in which Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and Britain would discuss the problems of Ulster.

The British Labor party leader accused Mr. Heath of abandoning bipartisanship in Ulster and entering into an alliance with Northern Ireland's ruling party, the Protestant-dominated Unionists.

The province was generally quiet during the night. The only incidents reported were a series of nail-and-gasoline-bomb attacks on Armagh shops during a series of demonstrations against internment, the burning of a politician's farm home near Londonderry and a Belfast bank holdup in which £2,500 was taken.

Since Aug. 9, when internment was introduced, more than 300 persons have been rounded up and at least 236 detained. The decision to reintroduce internment without trial sparked some of the fiercest violence this province has seen. At least 33 people have died and dozens have been injured.

Provisionals' Statement

In Dublin today, the militant "provisional" wing of the IRA claimed responsibility for a Belfast bomb blast which killed a man and injured 35 office workers Wednesday.

The explosion occurred in the headquarters of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board as scores of workers were trying to get out of the building following an anonymous telephone warning.

An IRA statement signed "P.O. O'Neill" said the leadership of the republican movement sincerely regretted the loss of life and injury caused by the blast.

But it said it placed full blame and responsibility on the British and Northern Ireland governments, which it said had brought about the present tragic circumstances.

The statement said reasonable warning had been given so that personnel could be evacuated. "If this had been acted upon, civilian casualties would have been avoided," it said.

The Northern Ireland Hospital Authority today said 12 female victims of the blast were still in hospitals.

Yen Is 'Provisionally' Floated; Japanese Keep Limits Secret

Act Follows Heavy Sales Of Dollars

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Saturday, Aug. 28 (NYT).—After nearly two weeks of stubborn effort to keep the yen pegged at 360 to the dollar, the Japanese government announced that as of today the yen would be allowed to float "provisionally" within unspecified limits against the dollar.

Finance Minister Mikio Mizuta made the announcement last night after a hectic day in which $1.25 billion was unloaded on the Tokyo exchange. The Bank of Japan had to buy almost all of it at 357.57 yen to the dollar to maintain the yen at close to its pegged rate.

- **The dollar reacted in mixed fashion against the major European currencies. Details Page 9.**
- **In a surprise move last night, Britain announced unprecedented restrictions on the extent to which nonresidents can convert foreign money into sterling starting next Tuesday. Story on Page 9.**

Japan's foreign exchange reserves, almost all in dollars except for $600 million in gold, now exceed $12 billion—$4 billion of it bought in the last two weeks.

The decision brings Tokyo in line with major West European capitals, which have been floating their currencies or, like France, using a two-tier system since reopening their exchange markets last Monday. The markets were closed for a week after President Nixon cut the dollar tie to gold on Aug. 15.

Tokyo's basic position had been that it would revalue the yen only as part of a realignment of world currencies. But since the major European countries have been already floating their currencies—in effect revaluing them upward against the dollar—the Japanese have come under increasing criticism from Washington and the Europeans for being the only major non-Communist country to cling to an undervalued currency.

Mr. Mizuta made three main points at a crowded news conference in his office last night, three hours after the foreign exchange closed.

First, he said, the yen will be floated "provisionally" within unspecified limits, and the Bank of Japan will intervene in the market to buy dollars if the yen soars too high. But neither Mr. Mizuta nor the governor of the bank, Tadashi Sasaki, specified what that limit would be. There was strong speculation that the yen would be allowed to rise up to 10 percent.

Second, Japan will officially ask the United States to halt a 10 percent tariff surcharge against imports. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry earlier estimated that Japanese exports would decline by $2.4 billion because of the surcharge.

Today the ministry suggested that if the yen were revalued by 10 percent, exports would decline by $3 billion more, for a total loss of $5.4 billion.

Third, the government will undertake a vigorous program to stimulate the economy, which has been in a recession since last November and which is expected to remain in the doldrums because of the tariff surcharge and revaluation.

Mr. Mizuta announced that government bond issues would be doubled from $1.1 billion initially planned to $2.2 billion during the current fiscal year ending next March 31. He also said the government was working on an overall program, including tax reduction, governmental investment and loans, to move the economy forward again.

The floating of the yen puts the Japanese in a better position

(Continued on Page 9. Col. 3)



Associated Press.
Japanese Finance Minister Mikio Mizuta announcing decision to float the yen.

Pompidou Urges Europe Form Common Front Against Drugs

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 27 (IHT).—President Georges Pompidou has contacted the governments of all the Common Market countries and Britain in order to form a common European front against drug traffic, official French sources revealed today.

The disclosure came as the third article in a series was published in a Marseilles newspaper in which U. S. Narcotics Bureau European chief John Cusack claimed that Marseilles dope pushers are earning $10 million monthly off narcotics traffic destined for the United States.

The French disclosure appeared timed to relieve some of the pressure that has built up here as a result of Mr. Cusack's charges that Marseilles drug rings are uncontrolled and even tolerated officially.

French Interior Ministry sources said last night they had received a partial retraction from Mr. Cusack on at least one of his charges, but the top U. S. drug official in the United States, John Ingersoll, head of the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, backed up his European man yesterday by asserting he was "extremely disappointed" in results obtained by the Marseilles police. Far from reprimanding his subordinate, Mr. Ingersoll reiterated the charges.

Notwithstanding, official French sources said today that Mr. Pompidou was "extremely preoccupied" with drug traffic in Europe, and that "European civilization" should react before the danger became any more serious.

The French sources said that Mr. Pompidou had sent out instructions to the effect that a "much more energetic effort" be carried out on French territory to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Uganda Says Tanzanians Renew Firing

By Charles Mohr

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 27 (NYT).—New shooting broke out on the Uganda-Tanzania border this morning, according to a Uganda government statement made tonight.

Fighting started on the border Tuesday, when four Uganda soldiers were arrested by Tanzanian forces. The fighting continued for several hours, causing light casualties. The two nations have been involved in an acrimonious diplomatic dispute since early this year.

The Uganda statement today said Tanzanian forces had opened fire while retrieving the bodies of their own dead, killed in last Tuesday's clash.

The statement said firing went on for 30 minutes this morning and appealed for the Tanzanians "to stop firing on the Ugandan side when taking away the Tanzanian bodies."

The scope of the conflict was unclear, but from the wording of the announcement, it did not appear to be on a major scale.

Amin Cool

Ugandan President Idi Amin seemed to be determined to try to cool tensions with Tanzania. Yesterday he said, "We do not want to fight our neighbors," and "I have no intention to direct troops to fight Tanzania."

In Kampala today, thousands of people stood in line on a parade ground to file by a corpse that the government asserts is that of a Communist Chinese officer killed in a border clash while accompanying troops from Tanzania Tuesday.

The body was put on public display for five hours this afternoon. Uganda says the dead man is Chinese and was wearing the uniform of a colonel in the Tanzanian Army when he was killed.

Tanzania has announced the man is Hans Toppe, 52, regional police commander of Tanzania's West Lake district, a Tanzanian citizen who had a German father and an African mother.

The face of the body shown today was badly swollen and distorted. However, there was no evidence of the distinctive fold of skin at the outer edges of the eyelids found in many Chinese.

The Tanzanian Army does have some Communist Chinese instructors, but Tanzania denied that any were present when the border fighting took place.



George Meany

Effort to Oust AFL-CIO Chief Is Attributed to White House

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP).—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has turned down a White House proposal to lobby for a mandatory retirement law that would force George Meany out of the presidency of the AFL-CIO.

Ironically, disclosure of the move came at the very time that the Nixon administration has switched from claiming that Mr. Meany is out of step with rank-and-file unionists to trying to pacify the doughty 77-year-old labor leader.

Yesterday afternoon, for instance, Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson visited Mr. Meany in the AFL-CIO headquarters and—in Mr. Hodgson's words—assured him that the White House is "going to set up a program of proper consultation" with labor on whatever follows the 90-day wage-price freeze.

But the White House plan for ousting Mr. Meany came earlier—on Monday or Tuesday of this week. An unidentified White House official telephoned Arch N. Booth, executive vice-president of the chamber, to suggest that his group push for federal legislation that would require labor leaders to retire at age 70.

The chamber apparently was considered a prime candidate for leading such a campaign because

- **Hodgson visits Meany in conciliation bid. Page 3.**

just last Monday it called for sweeping reform of the nation's labor laws "to correct the imbalance of power" between unions and management. This would involve revision of the National Labor Relations Act as modified by the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

It was learned that the chamber at first considered following the White House suggestion. But it rejected the plan after one chamber official pointed out that it would be just as logical for the federal government to require corporation executives to retire at 70.

At the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., Press Secretary Ron Ziegler categorically denied today that the administration had sought to impose a mandatory retirement on Mr. Meany. Mr. Ziegler declared: "That was never White House policy. No one was ever authorized to do that. I categorically deny the White House had that as an objective. I am not aware of any White House official contacting anyone to discuss that with them. If it did happen, it was totally without authorization."

Here in Washington, an AFL-CIO spokesman also cast doubt upon the report. Asked for Mr. Meany's reaction to the reported plan, the spokesman said that "after he got through laughing" Mr. Meany could not believe such discussions had taken place.

But the move is likely to deepen organized labor's resentment of the Nixon administration. Labor is irked that it wasn't informed before the wage-price freeze was announced, that the freeze did not include controls on profits or interest rates and that Mr. Nixon's new economic program—in labor's opinion—is biased in favor of industry.

U.S. Embassy in London Cites Racket in Charter Flights

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The U.S. State Department said today that court action was pending against at least one organization blamed for the plight of hundreds of American students stranded in London with worthless air tickets.

In a cable to the U.S. Embassy, the State Department said: "There appear to be unscrupulous operators accepting money for 'illegal' charter flights . . ."

The department's cable identified two of the involved organizations as the University Students Association and the American Union of Students, which some of the stranded Americans said sold them tickets.

"These organizations are known to [the] CAB [Civil Aeronautics Board] from past complaints [from] other sources," the cable said. "Court action is presently pending against AUS."

AUS Bankrupt

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said the AUS was bankrupt.

"The State Department said that they were unable to contact either the AUS or the USA because both organizations have disconnected their telephones. But this isn't going to help the students stranded in London," the spokesman said.

"The problem is going to get worse as more and more students drift back to London to fly home to start school or college again," he said.

"We bought our ticket cheap because we were having our honeymoon in England and we didn't have much money to spare—but we've just had our money stolen. We've been taken for a ride," Jon Fuller, of Memphis, said.

Ticket and Voucher

"We went to the University Students Association on Fifth Avenue [New York] and they sold us this one-way ticket with a voucher to collect the other half in London," Mrs. Fuller said.

"When we got to London, we found the address was a big shoe shop—they just laughed at us," she said.

In Washington, the State Department said that it is "prepared to lend money to any American who finds himself stranded" abroad as a result of the failure of any operator of a charter flight failing to make good on his contract.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that the CAB last April began requiring a surety bond of deposit by operators of "inclusive" tours to avoid situations of this sort. He said, however, that surety bonds were not required of sponsors of "affinity tours," the phrase used to describe a charter arranged by clubs or other organizations.

Plastered Goldfish Behave Just Like Everyone Else...

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Aug. 27 (WP).—...e U. S. Public Health Ser...ice and the National Institutes ...f Public Health have appar...ntly been worrying themselves ...ick, like everybody else, about ...hat would happen if some...ody tossed a martini cocktail ...nto their goldfish bowl (you ...now, not cold enough, or too ...much vermouth, or maybe just ...or the hell of it).

Well, after paying an undisclosed sum in research ...rants, they have their answer. ...lastered goldfish behave just ...ike everyone else: Life of the ...arty for half an hour or so, ...nother few hours of plain ...oddenness with no fun at all, ...nd finally carrying on nor...nally, even though still fanked ...p, like that fellow in the next office who has a load on all the time but somehow gets through his day's work.

Most reassuring fact of all is the discovery that one exposure to booze won't make permanent lushes out of your pets. Get them back on the wagon for a while and they'll be as good as new, able to react to another binge just the way they did before.

The good word comes from Donald W. Goodwin, Carol P. Down and Samuel B. Guze, of the department of psychiatry in the school of medicine of Washington University at St. Louis. They report the results of their PHS and NIMH subvention in the current issue of the British science journal, Nature.

They said that they did their study because goldfish "are well suited to the study of the effects of alcohol on behavior." This raises but does not answer the question of "whose behavior?" But let that go.

The experimenters put 12 goldfish in individual tanks of tap water spiked with alcohol to a proportion of 0.8 percent.

At intervals, they tested them in a narrow shallow trough to see how far they swam in five seconds after an intense white light was flashed on at one end (there's nothing that a quiet drinker hates as much as an intense white light, which is why cocktail bars are invariably Stygian). The results were matched against those of another dozen goldfish who had been steeped in nothing but plain water.

The fish that had been pickled for from one-half to one hour were significantly more energetic in making a getaway than their dead-sober cousins. But after being soused to the gills for from 6 to 12 hours, "they were a little less reactive" and after 18 to 24 hours, much less on the qui vive, even as thee and me.

But after what the experimenters called this "depressed" stage, both the topers and the teetotalers reacted about the same after 30 and 42 hours of immersion.

Then the stewed fish were dried out—which does not seem to be exactly the right term—in tap water for a day or two, and the experiment was repeated. Same results, more or less.

So now you know.

Red Setbacks Have Made Russians Cool to Arab Cause, Heikal Admits

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 27 (NYT).—A cooling of the Soviet commitment to the Arab states because of its vexation over recent setbacks has Cairo extremely concerned, Egypt's leading editor, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, conceded today.

A decline in Soviet military, economic and political support, he wrote in his weekly column in Al Ahram, would strand the Arabs in "a state of anxiety" at a time when President Anwar Sadat has vowed to make a decision for war against Israel unless a political settlement is quickly arranged.

Mr. Heikal, whose views usually reflect top-level thinking in the Egyptian hierarchy, declared that the most important task confronting Egypt and its two partners in a federation to take effect Sept. 1, Syria and Libya, was "to clear away the dark cloud that has threatened Arab-Soviet relations."

Anger in Moscow over the execution of Communists in Sudan last month, following a short-lived leftist seizure of power there, was a major factor in a reappraisal of its policies and ambitions in the Arab world, Mr. Heikal said. The arrest of some of Moscow's closest friends in Egypt last May on conspiracy charges also contributed to the reappraisal, he added.

The Arabs have been watching with wary attention recent moves by the Soviet Union to improve contacts with Israel. Yesterday, a group of Israeli private citizens arrived in Moscow on the first such visit since the Soviet Union broke relations with Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The dangers for Arabs of a Soviet change of policy were underlined by Mr. Heikal:

"Without what we have received from the Soviet Union, and can receive from the Soviet Union, our capacity would be limited and below the minimum we must attain," he warned.

"The prime objective of Israel and the United States is to eliminate the Soviet Union's influence and presence in the Middle East crisis because it is the strongest pressure factor. If we do not realize this and do something about it, we will give our enemy what he wants on a silver platter," Mr. Heikal added.

After the 1967 battlefield rout of the Arab forces by Israel, the Soviet Union rebuilt the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces at a cost well over $2 billion. For the last year and a half, Soviet personnel have been actively involved in the Egyptian air defense system against Israeli aircraft.

U.S. to Aid Israel Air Force By Selling It Two Cargo Jets

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP).—The United States will make a small but important contribution to the Israeli Air Force in October with delivery of two C-130E four-engine military transport planes, according to informed military sources.

The C-130, which has earned a reputation in Vietnam as an extremely versatile and rugged craft, will be the first big and relatively modern military transport introduced into the Israeli inventory, which is now limited to about 30 World War II and 1950-vintage planes used for hauling military cargo and troops.

The C-130s, built by Lockheed Aircraft, will cost the Israelis about $3 million to $4 million each.

Last month, a group of about six Israeli pilots completed training in handling the big planes at Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas. Smaller groups of Israeli aviators had moved through the combat-crew training school there in previous months.

While there are no additional deliveries of C-130s scheduled, Pentagon experts say that even two of these planes in the hands of the tightly knit Israeli Air Force should go a long way toward easing supply problems stemming from the archaic status of that country's current fleet of transports. "It's a big plane and a small country," as one source puts it.

The C-130's biggest advantage is that it can handle very large and unusually shaped cargoes—such as armored personnel carriers, jet engines for replacement, or big 155-mm howitzers. It can also carry about 90 paratroopers.

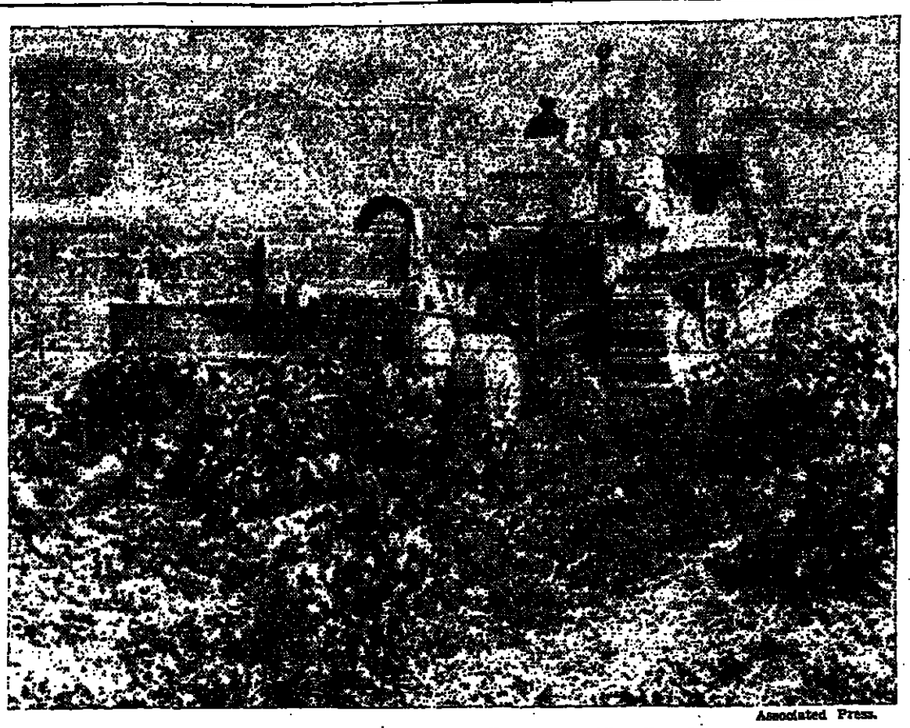
Thus, while the Israelis are expected to make use of the planes in peacetime primarily for shuffling military cargo around more efficiently, the craft could turn out to be important in an emergency to reinforce a trouble spot where a small number of men or added firepower is needed quickly.

Shipment of the C-130s to Israel will no doubt touch off new Arab claims that the United States is escalating the arms race in the Middle East. However, the United States in recent years has sold eight C-130s to Libya, ten to Iran and nine to Saudi Arabia.

The Nixon administration continues to defer a decision on a long-standing Israeli request for more F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers and A-4 Skyhawk attack planes, which are the offensive weapons the Israelis want most.

The C-130 was first produced for the U.S. Air Force in 1952, but the plane underwent a thorough modernization program ten years later, resulting in the improved E version, which remains in production. About 1,000 of these planes have been built.

The current Israeli flotilla includes about two dozen old and small U.S. C-47s and French Noratlas transports. The Israelis also have about six of the 1950-vintage U.S. C-97 Stratocruisers, which are about as big as the C-130 but which are designed more for troop transport and cannot handle "outsized" cargo. The Israelis have converted some of these C-97s for use as aerial tankers to refuel their fighter-bombers.



Associated Press.

A bulldozer tears up a vineyard at Rouiba, some 15 miles from Algiers.

Algerians Begin Destroying Vineyards

ALGIERS, Aug. 27 (AP).—Algerian farmers have begun destroying some of the vineyards which were once Algeria's principal source of farming wealth. The aim is to reduce and improve Algeria's wine output.

President Houari Boumedienne earlier this year announced a nationwide campaign against the growing of grapes for wine, following a virtual embargo on imports of Algerian wine in France, the main market.

The drinking of wine or other alcoholic beverages is forbidden by the Koran, the Moslem holy book, and there has been almost no domestic consumption of wine since the departure of 1.8 million French settlers following Algeria's achieving independence from France.

Big Cash Crop

At Col. Boumedienne's diplomatic receptions, only soft drinks are served, but independence did not end the important role played by the wine surplus in Algeria's foreign trade.

Prior to independence, wine was the major cash crop produced by the French settlers. When French rule ended in 1962, some 865,000 acres, or more than 10 percent, of the country's entire area of farmland, was planted with vines.

The French settlers produced a strongly alcoholic wine which was shipped to France free of duty—as French produce—and was mixed with French-grown wines to raise their alcohol content. The settlers were expropriated without compensation in 1963, and French imports of Algerian wine dropped from their peak of 317 million gallons, although under an economic-aid agreement France continued buying considerable amounts until this year.

Oil Nationalization

Algeria tried to use its huge wine surplus in barter deals with the Soviet-bloc countries. In a trade agreement last year, the Soviet Union agreed to take 133 million gallons in exchange for industrial equipment—but at prices well below what the French used to pay. The deal still left Algeria with a huge wine surplus and not enough storage capacity to hold it.

When French-Algerian relations reached a low point early this year following Algeria's nationalization of French petroleum concessions, France cut off the remnant of its imports, and Col. Boumedienne announced that his government would solve the wine problem once and for all by trying to stop Algerian farmers from growing a product planted by "the former colonial exploiters" for which the domestic market had disappeared.

The announcement ran into muted but discernible opposition from conservative farmers, many of whom had never produced anything but wine.

As a result, the government has abandoned its hope of eliminating wine from the Algerian economy—at least in the immediate future.

But accompanied by an intensive, nationwide publicity campaign, farmers yesterday began tearing out some vineyards chosen for their low yield or quality. Private farmers and cooperatives will receive compensation and government help for conversion to new crops.

Altogether, the destruction of some 62,000 acres is planned this year, a little more than 7 percent of the total vineyard area. At the same time, the best vineyards will receive government aid to improve their yield and quality and put Algerian wine back on the competitive world market.

5 GIs Killed In Ambush Near Da Nang

SAIGON, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The Viet Cong ambushed an American unit bivouacked near Da Nang yesterday and killed five GIs, wounded seven and blew up two armored cars and a Sheridan tank in the heaviest fighting involving U.S. forces since last April, military spokesmen said today.

Five other GIs were wounded in a second clash yesterday in the same region along South Vietnam's upper coast.

Despite the American losses, battlefield action across Vietnam yesterday and today fell sharply, allied communiqués showed. South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported 19 "enemy-initiated incidents," compared with 38 in the previous 24 hours.

GIs' Camp Attacked

The Viet Cong attacked a unit of the U.S. Army's Americal Division 16 miles south-southwest of Da Nang just after dark yesterday. The Americans were camped for the night. The Viet Cong fired machine guns and B-40 rockets, and the Americans called in helicopter gunships and artillery and finally drove off the attackers.

It was the toughest ground action involving any American unit in Vietnam since April 17, when two GIs were killed and 34 wounded in fighting northwest of Saigon.

The five American dead yesterday represented half the toll of ten U.S. servicemen killed in Indochina during the past week.

South Vietnamese infantrymen clashed with Communist troops just below the Demilitarized Zone yesterday and reported having killed 15 of the enemy.

Saigon Losses

Government losses in the fight, near Cam Lo and Combat Base Fuller, were two dead and three wounded, spokesmen said.

One government militiaman was killed and eight were wounded in another action 104 miles east-northeast of Saigon yesterday, South Vietnamese spokesmen said. Six of the enemy were killed, they reported.

The 220,100-man U.S. force in Vietnam remained on alert status in anticipation of increased action and sabotage connected with Sunday's National Assembly election.

Defenses around Saigon and other major cities have been increased, although government troops were not ordered on any special alert.

Backs Minh Report

Thieu Rigs Vietnam Votes, Legislative Panel Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

vice-president has suggested that both he and Mr. Thieu resign and that an interim government be set up to make new arrangements for a presidential election.

In its report, the legislative committee said that the document made public by Gen. Minh was authentic. Such a statement had not previously been officially made.

South Vietnam's premier, Gen. Tran Thiem Khiem, has denied that Mr. Thieu has issued the instructions that the document contains, but he has not specifically denied the paper's authenticity.

The U.S. Embassy has not officially stated its position on the matter, but several officials there have said privately that they are personally satisfied that it is genuine.

The document, which was transcribed by Gen. Minh's staff and mimeographed, purports to contain secret instructions from President Thieu to the province chiefs and other officials on ways to promote his own candidacy and those of pro-government deputies. It also calls for the discouragement of opposition representatives through threats, arrests and exile.

Reds Reject Bid By Laotians to Join in Election

VIENTIANE, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao today turned down proposals that they participate in National Assembly elections and that the Plaine des Jarres be declared a demilitarized zone where peace talks can be held.

Premier Souvanna Phouma made the proposals yesterday in an effort to keep hopes alive for a rapprochement with the Pathet Lao.

But Soth Pethrasy, permanent Pathet Lao representative in Vientiane, today rejected the election invitation, telling newsmen, "Our position remains unchanged toward elections."

He said that other problems must be solved first. This meant that the Pathet Lao are insisting that American bombing must stop first.

Corsican Forest Fire Advances at 20 mph

BASTIA, Corsica, Aug. 27 (UPI).—A forest fire, whipped by 60-mph winds, was sweeping across the northern end of Corsica as dusk fell today, encircling villages and forcing more than 200 campers to flee to the shore.

Firemen, units of the Foreign Legion and air force were fighting the blaze, which they said was advancing on a two-mile front at a speed of 20 mph.

Limited Hanoi Amnesty

HONG KONG, Aug. 27 (AP).—North Vietnam has announced a "special prisoner amnesty" in celebration of its national day, Sept. 2. The amnesty order made no reference to prisoners of war and apparently applies only to North Vietnamese who have been jailed on either criminal charges or as opponents of the Communist regime.

Queen Zein On Blasted Plane, Jordan Admits

MADRID, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Queen Mother Zein of Jordan had been aboard a Jordanian airliner damaged by a bomb explosion at Madrid airport Tuesday, the Jordanian Embassy acknowledged today.

The mother of King Hussein left the ALIA Royal Jordanian Airlines Boeing-707 during an unscheduled stop at Istanbul, an embassy spokesman said. The plane then continued its flight to Madrid, where its tail section was damaged by an explosion in the crew quarters while it was parked on the apron overnight.

The embassy, contradicting an earlier denial from ALIA, said the queen mother boarded the plane at Amman. King Hussein's personal pilot, identified as Capt. Husseini, was piloting the plane.

The bomb went off between eight and 13 hours after the queen mother left the plane. Spanish investigators have not been able to determine the exact time of the blast, which was not noticed at Madrid's Barajas Airport until mechanics boarded the plane the next morning to prepare it for the return flight.

The airliner was still sitting at Barajas today, undergoing repairs.

The Spanish Air Ministry said Tuesday that the bomb was probably placed aboard the airliner before it entered Spanish air space.

Cosmos-435 Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Cosmos-435, an artificial earth satellite, was launched today.

E. German Paper Stresses Berlin 'Concessions' by West

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The East German Communists said today that the Big Four, in their new draft accord on Berlin, had agreed to cut the West German federal presence in West Berlin and had acknowledged "essentially" that the Allied sectors were not part of the Federal Republic.

In their first official comment to last Monday's agreement in Neues Deutschland, the party paper, the Communists thus sought to convey to East Germans the impression that the West had made important concessions.

The Communist paper said that Western newsmen were spreading stories about the agreement "that resemble Grimm's fairy tales more than the text of the draft."

The full text has not yet been published, pending formal signing of the accord, tentatively scheduled for next Thursday, by the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Western comments have tended to stress considerable Russian concessions, such as the Soviet Union's acceptance of quadripartite co-responsibility for unimpeded and privileged travel to Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany.

[East Germany is preparing six additional wall-crossing points between East and West Berlin, informed sources said tonight, according to the Associated Press.]

On the whole, the East Germans professed to be pleased by the agreement, saying that it "will have positive effects on the further development of the situation in Europe." The party organ said that the accord took into account both the sovereign rights of East Germany and the interests of the West Berliners.

"The quadripartite agreement . . . acknowledges in its essential contents that West Berlin is no part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by Bonn and reduces federal presence in West Berlin," Neues Deutschland stated.

The three Western Allies have retained full sovereignty in West Berlin, barring the city's formal integration into the Bonn republic. This stand was confirmed in the agreement.

Soviet Concession

But the Soviet Union has conceded to the West virtually the full extent of the city's existing manifold connections with West Germany. Bonn politicians can come to West Berlin as long as they refrain from performing "constitutional acts."

However, apparently in line with their continuing pressure to cut such ties, the East Germans this afternoon issued an official protest against a meeting of West German refugees from the East, planned here Sunday.

"This revanchist undertaking is directed against the agreement reached by the four powers on West Berlin," a spokesman for East Germany's Foreign Ministry declared. He called for an end to such "neo-Nazi" activities in West Berlin, but threatened no special countermoves.

The West Berlin city government had already withdrawn political support for this year's "Day of the Homeland" rally of the rightist refugee organizations but offered a $3,000 grant for "cultural" or "folkloristic" programs. The refugee groups, which represent Germans from the eastern provinces now incorporated into Poland, rejected the offer because of the strings attached.

Nixon Approves Text

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 27 (UPI).—President Nixon today formally approved the text of the four-power Berlin agreement as "satisfactory" and was said to feel that when it is signed it will be "a major step in relaxing world tensions."

Mr. Nixon completed a review of the agreement during a conference with Kenneth Rush, U.S. ambassador to West Germany, and Henry A. Kissinger, national security affairs adviser.

Mr. Rush later told reporters that "this important agreement we have concluded represents a major triumph in foreign policy for President Nixon and also a triumph for Allied negotiators."

France Urges Drive on Dope

(Continued from Page 1)

deal with drug traffic starting next month.

Moreover, said the sources, Mr. Pompidou addressed letters this month to government leaders in the other five Common Market countries calling for coordinated action. He proposed that the competent authorities meet at least twice a year on the matter, and that a permanent committee be set up.

The sources said that Mr. Pompidou also informed British Prime Minister Edward Heath of his proposal, and asked him that Britain be included in the consultations even before British entry into the Common Market.

Mr. Heath already has replied favorably, the French added, and has called for a meeting as soon as possible.

The affair continued to make headlines throughout France today. In Marseilles, the local police department reacted to the charges by contending that Marseilles police were being made "scapegoats" in the affair.

A spokesman for the local narcotics brigade told a local newspaper that it was without doubt true that Marseilles was a critical processing point for drugs, but that it certainly wasn't the only one.

Moscow Paper Sees Democrats Picking Lindsay

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP).—A Moscow newspaper said today that a Democratic bid to nominate New York Mayor John V. Lindsay for President of the United States "is close to realization."

Moskovskaya Pravda noted that Mr. Lindsay made his nomination possible Aug. 11 by switching from the Republican to the Democratic party.

"The point is that the Democrats really have no other candidate who can rely on wide popularity," the paper said.

"The reputation and chances of Edward Kennedy were destroyed by the notorious automobile accident in which a former secretary of Robert Kennedy was killed. The former Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Edmund Muskie, has no wide popularity. And former Vice-President Humphrey, who is trying to say now that he did not know about the adventures of Lyndon Johnson in Vietnam, has almost no chance."

Moskovskaya Pravda praised Mr. Lindsay as a man who passed his tests as mayor of New York, that "giant city where all the ulcers and vices of contemporary capitalist civilization are focused, as in the lens of a camera."

Paris Museums Shut

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—The Louvre, the Museum of Modern Art and another museum at Chaillot Palace were closed by striking guards today for the third time this month, disappointing busloads of tourists. The guards are seeking higher pay.

U.S. Devaluation Could Cost UN $5 Million in '72

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 27 (WP).—The financially hard-pressed United Nations could lose $4 million to $5 million a year from the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, controller-general Bruce Turner told newsmen yesterday.

Estimates for the 1972 budget, made in May, called for total expenditures of $207.7 million, an 8.1 percent increase from 1971. The General Assembly will act on this budget when the annual session convenes next month.

Mr. Turner cautioned that it is still impossible to say what the new rates of exchange will be or when they can be fixed.

"I guess we all recognize that the dollar is somewhat overvalued," he said, conceding that the ultimate devaluation might be as high as 10 percent.

The major portion of the budget spent in New York should remain unchanged, Mr. Turner, a New Zealander, explained. But the $40 million spent in Europe—chiefly in Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands—will need immediate supplemental funds.

Long Parley Held By SALT Chiefs

HELSINKI, Aug. 27 (UPI).—American and Soviet negotiators met for three hours today, discussing in a constructive atmosphere the complex questions involved in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, conference sources said.

The session, one of the longest in the 22-month history of SALT, was hard-working and lasted two and a half hours in formal discussion, followed by 20 minutes of informal exchange of opinions, according to the sources.

It was the 15th working session between the chief U.S. delegate, Gerard C. Smith, and Russia's deputy foreign minister, Vladimir S. Semyonov, since the fifth round of SALT resumed in Helsinki July 8. The sources said there had been no agreement on when the current session would recess.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	32	72	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Rain
ANKARA	27	81	Sunny
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	33	90	Cloudy
BERLIN	21	70	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Rain
BUDAPEST	26	79	Sunny
CAIRO	32	90	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Sunny
DUBLIN	16	61	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Rain
GENEVA	19	66	Rain
HELSINKI	20	68	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Overcast
LISBON	25	77	Sunny
LONDON	18	64	Partly cloudy
MADRID	26	79	Sunny
MILAN	30	86	Cloudy
MONTREAL	22	72	Rain
MOSCOW	24	75	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	18	64	Cloudy
NEW YORK	19	66	Rain
NICE	27	81	Partly cloudy
OSLO	19	66	Partly cloudy
PARIS	20	68	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	20	68	Cloudy
ROME	30	86	Cloudy
SOFIA	28	82	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	33	91	Sunny
TUNIS	41	105	Partly cloudy
VENICE	25	77	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	19	66	Rain
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	20	68	Cloudy
ZURICH	17	63	Showers

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

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مكتبة عن الأصل

Hodgson Visits Meany

To Calm Labor, U.S. Offers Parleys on Freeze Followup

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP). —The Nixon administration stepped up its efforts to soothe organized labor yesterday as Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson told AFL-CIO president George Meany that unions will be consulted in any controls that may follow the 90-day wage-price freeze.

The secretary's surprise visit to Mr. Meany's offices in the AFL-CIO headquarters here came at a time when attorneys from some 120 of the federation's constituent unions and several independent unions were meeting in another part of the building to map possible legal and legislative strategy against the freeze.

"Our appearance here was to assure them that we would provide for consultations and allow organized labor to have a voice in planning what we are going to do in Phase Two (after the freeze expires)," Mr. Hodgson told reporters after the meeting.

"We didn't discuss mechanics or specifics because we're not ready for that," the secretary said.

Asked if he had patched things up with Mr. Meany after what a reporter called mutual "name-calling" last week, Mr. Hodgson said that press reports "have overemphasized the importance of that." Mr. Hodgson had made a disparaging reference to Mr. Meany as a plumber and said he was "sadly out of step" with rank-and-file unionists. In referring to Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Meany had said that "when you have a problem with the landlord you don't talk to the janitor."

'A Good Hearing'

Yesterday the secretary said Mr. Meany gave him "a good hearing... I would say the response we got was cordial."

That, however, was before Mr. Meany learned that the White House sought unsuccessfully to get the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to lobby for a compulsory retirement law that would force the 77-year-old labor leader out of office.

J. Albert Woll, general counsel for the AFL-CIO, said that the union lawyers reached no conclusions during their daylong meeting.

One participant said that there was a general feeling that organized labor would stand a better chance of relief from the freeze, which it feels unduly favors business, in the Congress rather than the courts.

But Mr. Woll said it would be a mistake to assume that labor had precluded seeking a legal remedy. "We are exploring the validity of the executive order and seeking ways and means to protect our members," he said.

The various union attorneys have been asked to submit further written briefs and then a confidential report will be made to Mr. Meany, Mr. Woll told reporters.

In another action, representatives of the Urban Coalition in 20 cities, meeting here, sharply criticized President Nixon for deferring action on the House-passed welfare reform bill.

"We do not feel that the children and families in the ghettos and barrios of the cities from which we come, who are trapped in some cases in an almost subhuman existence, should be penalized by further delay sanctioned by the leader of the government," the coalition's statement said.

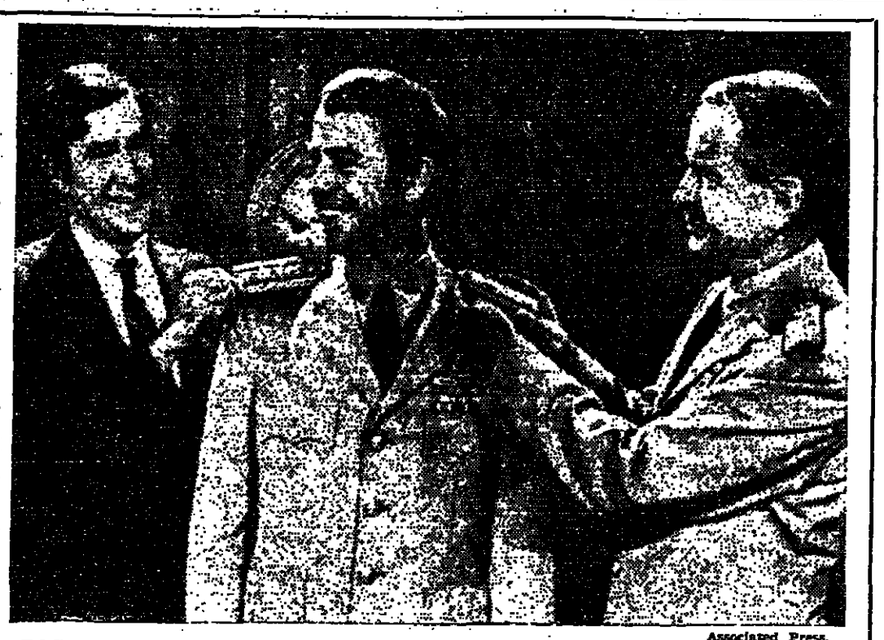
Capitol Hill Hearings

On Capitol Hill, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., announced that the Joint Economic Committee he heads will open its second round of hearings on the new economic policy with Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the White House Council of Economic Advisers, and George A. Lincoln, director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, as the first witnesses. The OEP administers the freeze.

Herbert Stein, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, who is expected to be a principal architect of whatever follows the 90-day freeze, said yesterday that the President's Cost of Living Council is studying "the whole range of possibilities," including economic guidelines, selective controls and voluntary cooperation.

"I would say that there is one that we would most devoutly hope to avoid and that is movement in the direction of general wage and price control," Mr. Stein said on the Chamber of Commerce's weekly radio program. "We regard Stage Two as a stage in the transition from the freeze to free markets, and so we will be looking at various possibilities of trimming the coverage, of adapting the guidelines, of invoking the cooperation in one way or another."

Assistant Secretary of Labor W.J. Usery jr said he believes the council's ultimate decision will fall somewhere between the two extremes of doing nothing when the freeze expires or complete wage-price controls.



Associated Press.

SPACE ADMIRAL—Shoulder boards of rear admiral being awarded to astronaut Alan B. Shepard in Pentagon on Thursday. Placing rank insignia on his tunic are Navy Secretary John Chafee (left) and Adm. Ralph W. Cousins, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations. Shepard, U.S.'s first man in space, was elevated from the rank of captain, which he held during his walk on moon on Apollo-14 mission.

Sen. Kennedy Keeps Party Options Open

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT). —Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said yesterday that he did not intend to endorse any of the contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination before the 1972 convention opens in Miami Beach next July.

Sidestepping an invitation to take himself completely out of the picture, the Massachusetts Democrat made it clear that he did not intend to use his political prestige to win the nomination for someone else, at least not until the last moment.

Answering questions from a luncheon audience at the National Press Club, the senator said that he expected to play "an active role" in Democratic affairs next year and have "an impact on the party's direction in domestic and foreign policy affairs."

To a number of the newspapermen present, Sen. Kennedy appeared willing to keep open the possibility that the party might turn to him next year in the event of a deadlocked convention.

McGovern Candidacy

The senator was asked if Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, the only announced contender for the nomination, was a "stalking horse"—that is, a temporary candidate in the field to confuse the opposition, who would ultimately throw his support to Sen. Kennedy.

"That's a disservice to Sen. McGovern," Sen. Kennedy replied. "He's been a courageous man in the United States Senate, more outspoken than most of us on the issues of the day."

Sen. McGovern, Sen. Kennedy continued, "should be considered" for the Democratic nomination on his own merits, "and I think he will be."

In 1968, after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Sen. McGovern was a late entry into the Democratic presidential competition and received much of his support from former Kennedy backers.

A questioner asked Sen. Kennedy yesterday if he was willing to adopt the political stance of Gen. William T. Sherman in 1884: "I will not accept if nominated and will not serve if elected."

He replied that he would not seek the nomination and added: "In terms of presidential hopefuls, I have no intention at the present time to endorse anyone prior to the convention."

Pakistan Aid Attacked

In his formal speech, Sen. Kennedy, who had just returned from India, urged that the United States cut off arms shipments and all economic aid to Pakistan. During the question period, he said that it might prove necessary to break off diplomatic relations with Pakistan if the situation did not improve.

In other responses, ranging broadly over domestic issues, Sen. Kennedy said:

● Congressional action in the narcotics area has been "inadequate," both in terms of control and funding educational and research programs.

● Nixon administration policy on busing has been confused and he was "distressed" that the President appeared to be moving away from stronger efforts at school integration by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

● A national health insurance program is needed because, in some parts of the country, health care is "the worst in the world."

Sen. Kennedy applauded President Nixon for invoking wage and price controls but said that the economic program as a whole contained "basic inequities" and favored business over the taxpayer.

Wallace Tells Parents to Pick Own Schools for Children

By William Greider

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27 (WP).—In a mild gesture of resistance, Gov. George Wallace suggested yesterday that Alabama parents choose their own shools for their children this year if they decide that court-ordered busing would be harmful. He promised a new state law to back them up.

It was still another effort by Mr. Wallace to frame a confrontation with the Nixon administration over school busing ordered for desegregation, but it lacked the threat of naked defiance which the Alabama governor has employed occasionally in past years.

Gov. Wallace, who is gearing up for another third-party campaign for president, made a similar suggestion to parents last year when schools opened here. Over the last decade, he has sponsored at least a dozen state laws intended to block school desegregation—all of which were brushed aside by the federal courts.

Mr. Wallace himself stressed in a speech before the legislature and a press conference afterwards that he is not asking anyone to defy the law—merely to test it in a peaceful way. He emphasized further that his complaints about busing are based on the inconvenience and hazards—not on race.

So far, Mr. Wallace's recent gestures have not produced any tangible results or even a platform upon which he could confront the federal government for a well-publicized debate over busing. In the last three weeks, he has issued executive orders to three Alabama school boards, telling them to ignore their federal court orders and reopen certain schools or transfer pupils back to their own schools. All three declined to follow him.

In his new action yesterday, Mr. Wallace cited as his legal authority a passage from Chief Justice Warren Burger's decision on busing in the Charlotte, N.C. schools, the case which set the precedent for busing orders in the South this fall. The decision noted:

"Any objection to transportation of students may have validity when the time or distance of travel is so great as to risk either the health of the children or significantly impinge on the educational process."

Gov. Wallace asked, "Who is in a better position to make this determination than the parents?"

So the governor told Alabama parents to decide "in good faith" if busing their children would meet that test. If so, he said, they should send their children to the school they attended last year. If that school has been closed, send them to any school they choose. Meanwhile, Gov. Wallace said, the legislature would pass his bill directing local school officials to accept the students wherever they are assigned by their parents.

Mr. Wallace is expected to make additional moves in the coming weeks, including the possibility of intervention in the Mobile school desegregation where more than 6,000 students are to be bused and resentment is widespread. His proposed legislation is expected to get quick passage in the state legislature although, as one anti-Wallace legislator, Sen. Joe Fine, said, "it won't mean a damn thing."

The governor's performance actually drew kind words from two black legislators, Rep. Fred Gray and Rep. Thomas Reed, both of whom said they hope Mr. Wallace means what he said about abiding by the law.

Daley Protégé Won't Quit in Panther Case

Accused Prosecutor Vows He's Innocent

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP).—State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan said yesterday that he will not take a leave of absence pending the outcome of charges against him in connection with a police raid in which two Black Panthers were killed.

Mr. Hanrahan, a political protégé of Mayor Richard J. Daley, also claimed that Special Prosecutor Barnabas F. Sears presented "a one-sided case" to the grand jury that indicted him, an assistant and 12 policemen on charges of obstructing justice in the case. The indictment said that the 14 conspired to block the prosecution of policemen who participated in the 1969 raid.

In his first public comments since the indictments were ordered opened Tuesday by the Illinois Supreme Court, Mr. Hanrahan said: "My conscience is absolutely clear. I know that I have committed no crime, and am supremely confident that I will be completely vindicated."

Mr. Hanrahan said that he would not resign, under any circumstances, as the Cook County prosecutor. The Chicago Bar Association urged him to take a leave, but Mayor Daley said Mr. Hanrahan should stay on.

Earlier yesterday, Mayor Daley said he would in no way interfere with the system of justice, but he added—in reference to the police raid on the Panthers' headquarters: "I know one thing. There isn't any doubt about the fact there were seven weapons, one of which was taken from a squad car in that building. I know they knocked at the door and said: 'We have a warrant.' And what happened? A blast of a shotgun came through the door."

Jackson's Smuggled Gun Said To Have Belonged to Panther

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Aug. 27 (UPI).—The gun used by black revolutionary George Jackson in Saturday's escape attempt at San Quentin Prison was "originally sold to a member of the Black Panthers," officials said today.

San Quentin spokesman W. D. Achuff said authorities did not know whether the gun was still owned by the Panther at the time it was passed to Jackson, apparently in a tape recorder. He did not identify the Panther member allegedly involved.

Mr. Achuff, deputy superintendent of the California Institute for Men at Chino, was at San Quentin assisting in the investigation into the bloody escape attempt in which Jackson, 30, was shot to death and three guards and two white prisoners were slain inside the prison's maximum-security adjustment center.

The San Francisco Examiner said today that the original owner of the gun was Landon Williams, 27, a Panther captain now in jail in New Haven, Conn., in connection with the killing of suspected informer Alex Rackley.

Meanwhile, immediate family members of San Quentin prisoners were allowed inside the institution today for the first time since the Saturday deaths.

Nine attorneys were allowed in yesterday. They told newsmen later that the convicts told them Jackson—one of the three famed "Soledad (Prison) Brothers"—was "set up" to be murdered, and that prisoners had been brutally beaten since Saturday.

Sept. 20 Is Trial Date

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP).—After a violent, blood-spattered court hearing yesterday, a Sept. 20 trial date has been set for the two surviving Soledad Brothers accused of murdering a Soledad Prison guard more than a year and a half ago.

The melee erupted yesterday after Doris Maxwell, mother of defendant John Clutchette, shouted a vulgarity at the judge in a pretrial hearing and he ordered her ejected. Two black men jumped up and struggled with police officers and several black women spectators pushed toward Mrs. Maxwell. A dozen police officers rushed in, swinging riot sticks.

Pentagon Papers Figure in Solitary —Refused Haircut

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Fuzzy-haired Anthony Russo, 34, jailed for refusing to tell a grand jury how Daniel Ellsberg acquired the secret Pentagon Papers, has been put in solitary confinement for refusing to have a haircut.

District Judge William Gray, who committed Mr. Russo to prison on Aug. 16, said yesterday that the Terminal Island prison where Mr. Russo is being held insists on short haircuts to aid with identification.

"The choice is his," the judge told reporters. "He can remain in solitary if he refuses to abide by the rules. Or he can return to the general prison population if he gets his hair cut."

Mr. Russo and Mr. Ellsberg worked as researchers in the same office of the Rand Corp. here, which held a copy of the Pentagon study on the Vietnam war.

The judge did not refer to the official report that George Jackson, one of the three "Soledad Brothers," allegedly hid a Spanish 9-millimeter Lama pistol in his bushy Afro-style hairdo before leading the prison break at San Quentin, Calif., on Aug. 21 that led to his own death and that of five other men.

Youth Committee Advises Canada To Legalize Pot

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The government Committee on Youth yesterday recommended that marijuana be legalized in Canada for persons over 18 and that its distribution and marketing be government controlled.

The report, which was commissioned by the Secretary of State's Department, recommended that:

● The cultivation, sale, possession and use of cannabis (the marijuana plant) be legalized.

● The age of eligibility for purchase and use of cannabis be 18 years for men and women.

● The distribution and marketing of cannabis be "government regulated and controlled."

The committee's report took two years to prepare and now goes to the cabinet for consideration.

2 Arabs Die, 2 Injured In Gaza Strip Chase

TEL AVIV, Aug. 27 (AP).—An Israeli Army patrol accidentally shot and killed an Arab woman and child while pursuing Arab guerrillas in the occupied Gaza Strip, the military command said today.

Two Missing in Blast

RADFORD, Va., Aug. 27 (AP). —An explosion early today demolished a building where gunpowder was processed at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant, an Army spokesman said. Two workers were reported missing.

American Girl, In Peace Corps, Slain in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia, Aug. 27 (UPI).—An American Peace Corps girl has been found slashed to death in a remote part of this West African nation.

The police said a houseboy discovered the body of Marsha Lynn Ragno, 23, of Winthrop Harbor, Ill., Wednesday in her quarters at an agricultural extension station at Gbedin, about 210 miles east of here. The police statement said she had been stabbed in the head, chest, arm and neck.

The National Bureau of Investigation was questioning two suspects in the case, one of them European.

A spokesman for Action, the U.S. government's new volunteer agency, said in Washington a Peace Corps physician and a Liberian doctor conducted an autopsy and listed the cause of death as suffocation and hemorrhaging.

Miss Ragno, a home economist, was one of five Peace Corps volunteers assigned to Gbedin. She was a 1969 graduate of Southern Illinois University and had been in Liberia since December, 1970.

Strikers Demand An Exemption To Pay Freeze

HONOLULU, Aug. 27 (AP).—Negotiators for striking longshoremen have offered to end an eight-week-old Pacific Coast dock walkout provided they are granted an exemption to President Nixon's freeze on wages, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin reported yesterday.

The union proposed Wednesday, during coastwide talks with the Pacific Maritime Association in San Francisco, that the association join in appealing to the President for a wage-freeze exemption, the newspaper said a union source had revealed.

A Million Strikers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP). —Nearly one million workers were involved in strikes that cost the United States almost eight million man-days in lost production last month, for the highest total in nine months, the Labor Department reports.

Major strikes included those of some 500,000 telephone workers, employees of ten railroads, some 15,000 West Coast longshoremen and construction workers in several states.

Congress Denied Access to Report Against A-Test

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI). —A U.S. district judge has turned down a request by 33 members of Congress for access to a secret report that was said to have advised President Nixon to cancel an underground nuclear test Oct. 2.

The blast on Amchitka Island, in the Alaskan Aleutian chain, is designed to test the warhead for the Spartan missile, part of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system. The test is code-named Cannikin.

The members of Congress had asked for release of the report under the Freedom of Information Act. They contended the act provides that the contents of such reports should be public unless the President invokes executive privilege, which he has not done in this case.

Dismissing the suit, Judge George L. Hart took the position that "some things have got to be secret," and added, "It seems to me you members of Congress would like to put a reporter in the cabinet room and listen to who advises the President to do what."

Nashville Mayor Wins

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27 (AP).—Mayor Beverly Briley yesterday successfully beat back a challenge from City Councilman Casey Jenkins and retained office in a runoff election.

Pa. Governor Initials Weekly Lottery Bill

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP).—Gov. Milton J. Shapp signed legislation yesterday establishing a state lottery in Pennsylvania that is expected to provide $60 million annually in property tax relief for the elderly.

The governor also said that the lottery—it is the fourth established in the country—will cut into the profits of the illegal numbers racket.

Mr. Shapp said that he expects the first 50-cent tickets for weekly drawings to go on sale next February.

"A weekly drawing will not have a tremendous impact on the $300 million numbers racket in Pennsylvania," Mr. Shapp said. "But given time and experience, we hope to come up with a daily lottery which could begin to bite heavily into the numbers racket."

Proceeds from the lottery are earmarked for tax relief of the elderly under a law signed earlier this year.

Brazil to Oust 13 Members of Living Theater

BRASILIA, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Brazil today ordered the deportation of 13 foreign members of the Living Theater group charged with drug possession.

The expulsion order includes the director of the group, Julian Beck, and his wife, Judith, government sources said.

Mr. Beck, 46, his wife and other members of the theater troupe were arrested last July on charges of possession of marijuana in the colonial town of Ouro Preto, in the interior state of Minas Gerais.

Those arrested included eight Americans. They had been imprisoned in Belo Horizonte since July awaiting trial.

France Appoints Press-Policemen

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin yesterday ordered the appointment of special "press-policemen" to help newsmen during riots or street demonstrations.

The special agents, to be selected from police ranks, will have sufficient seniority to mediate quarrels that might arise between police and reporters during demonstrations. Mr. Marcellin said the plan was modelled on police practice in England.

The Interior Ministry move follows a recent row over the arrest of a French reporter during a leftist demonstration.

U.S. Indicts 28 After Raids on Draft Offices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI). —Twenty-eight persons, some of them linked to anti-war priests Philip and Daniel Berrigan, were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges stemming from a raid on the Camden, N.J., Selective Service office Aug. 21.

Among those indicted was John Peter Grady, 46, a sociologist, who has been identified as the leader of the group. Mr. Grady, of the Bronx, N.Y., is co-chairman of the Defense Committee for the Imprisoned Priests. Also named were two Roman Catholic priests.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents surprised a group of eight persons in the Camden office and five others at the Selective Service office in Buffalo, N.Y., on the night of Aug. 21. They arrested 20 persons in Camden and five in Buffalo, saying they acted on information supplied by an informant who infiltrated the Camden anti-war group in March.

The two incidents have not been linked, however.

Lufthansa Plans To Cut Air Fares On Atlantic Run

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The German airline Lufthansa proposes to cut its fares on the Atlantic run by $10 to $30 when the current international agreement runs out in February, 1972, an airline spokesman said here today.

The International Air Transport Association wants all airlines to agree on a return excursion fare of $230 off-season and $280 in the high season from Frankfurt to New York.

The Lufthansa spokesman said his line's tickets would be virtually identical with normal tickets, whereas IATA will require an excursion passenger to pay for the flight several months in advance. They will be able to buy or transfer Lufthansa's tickets like ordinary tickets.

In addition, Lufthansa's excursion fare will be valid for trips of 17 to 45 days while IATA's advance purchase tickets will apply only to trips of 22 to 45 days.

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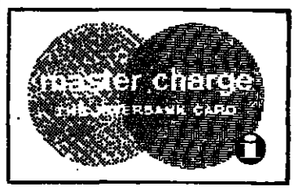
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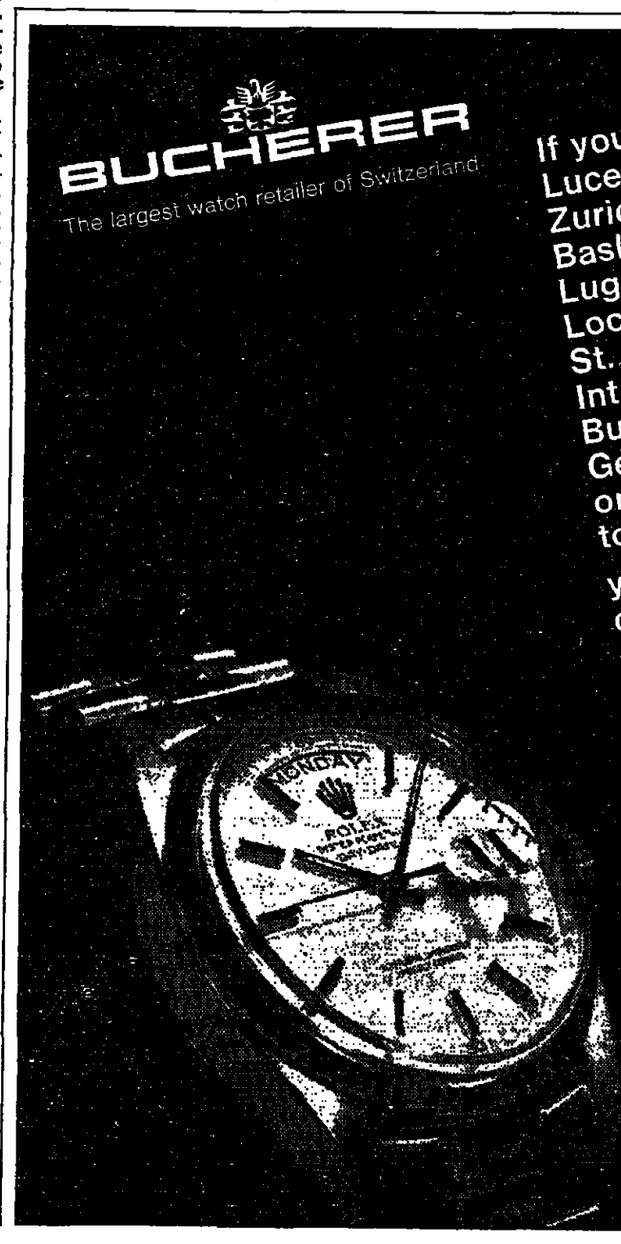
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, August 28-29, 1971

Putting People to Death

The last time we counted, there were 675 men awaiting extinction at the hands of their fellow-men in various prison death rows around the United States. This congestion, or surfeit of supply for the assortment of electric chairs, gas chambers and gallows which are available in the several states, grows out of the development of a certain amount of squeamishness among Americans about killing human beings. This squeamishness is not unbecoming to a civilized society. It has been going on for quite a while and perceptibly growing in intensity. Some of the men on death row have been waiting for a dozen years because the officials responsible for ordering their execution can't quite bring themselves to do so. For the last four years there have been no executions at all in the United States, owing to an expectation that the Supreme Court may soon call them unconstitutional.

There is nothing else, however, to prevent these executions from taking place as soon as any governor has the hardihood to go ahead with them. About 100 men are in line for extinction in California alone. Dealing with them all at once would be, perhaps, a little too gruesome. But they could be dispatched in groups of, say, ten or a dozen so as to get the thing over with.

When one thinks about capital punishment in this way, it becomes really unthinkable—does it not?—at least among people of any sensibility and imagination. What, then, is to be done about it? The Supreme Court of the United States has agreed in its next term to hear arguments in four cases raising the question whether the death penalty is a cruel and unusual punishment forbidden by the Eighth and 14th Amendments to the Constitution. It may solve the problem for us.

In May of this year, however, the court concluded in two death cases before it that it found it "quite impossible to say that committing to the untrammelled discretion of the jury the power to pronounce life or death in capital cases is offensive to anything in the Constitution." The truth is that there are many forms of barbarity and folly against which the Constitution affords no safeguard at all.

The best way to deal with the enormity of the death penalty is to reject it through the political process. Identical bills have been introduced in the two houses of Congress—by Sen. Hart and Rep. Celler—to prohibit any executions in the United States for two years. In 1961, Britain's Parliament suspended the death penalty for a five-year period and then, after viewing the results of that experiment, it abolished capital punishment permanently. Whether Congress, under the American federal system, has the power to do this raises another constitutional question. But a sense-of-Congress resolution against the death penalty would no doubt have great influence. Ideally, state legislatures ought to deal with the problem by abolishing capital punishment within their own jurisdictions.

The argument in favor of capital punishment rests entirely on two contentions. One is that the punishment of death satisfies a human need for stern retribution, the taking of a life for a life. If there is such a need among human beings it is surely a primitive one, justifiable perhaps when men lived in a state of savagery but repugnant to civilized standards and to the sense of humanity. Dangerous men must be confined for the protection of the community; but to punish them with death is as barbarous as to punish them with physical torture.

As for the deterrence argument, it has long since been refuted by the facts, and very few people really believe in it. If it were seriously supposed that fear of the death penalty could lead rapists and murderers to reflect on the dread consequences of their crimes and thus to refrain from committing them, governments would still conduct their executions in public—as, of course, they used to do as a means of warning others against crime. But public executions, even of the most brutal and sanguinary sort, proved to have no deterrent effect whatever. They merely disgusted or debased the people who watched them. And so they were carried indoors and conducted in relative privacy out of a sense of shame at their being done at all.

That sense of shame was a symptom of civilization. It should now carry Americans to a total rejection of this denial of the sanctity of human life. If a community wants to deter killing, it had best begin by forgoing killing on its own part. Respect for life is best taught by the observance of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

New World Economic Balance

America's major trading partners, though stunned and angered by President Nixon's unilateral decision to upset the established rules of world trade and monetary exchange, are not rushing to retaliate.

In Geneva the members of the Common Market and other industrial nations have condemned the 10 percent import surcharge and reserved the right to claim reparations for damages to their trade, but they have carefully refrained from responding in kind. In Tokyo Premier Sato, far from striking back at American actions that have endangered his own political position, has urged his aides to press forward to ease curbs on foreign commerce and investment.

This measured response abroad implies recognition of the folly of a trade war with the United States, plus an awareness that this country is determined to restore equilibrium to its balance of payments in defense of the dollar. If the United States is to achieve that goal without a permanent retreat into protectionism, the dollar must have more realistic value in relation to other currencies.

The President's decision to float the dollar and to impose the import surtax represents an effort to force a realignment of exchange rates. There has been less chaos in foreign exchange markets this week than was anticipated. But each day has brought a decline of the dollar's value in relation to the German mark and other European currencies. In Japan, government support has held the dollar at its old exchange rate, despite Washington's strong desire for upward valuation of the yen.

Determining what the new rate for the dollar should be is made difficult not only because of the intervention in the exchange markets of various foreign governments, but also because the 10 percent import surtax itself constitutes a de facto devaluation. In addition, foreign border taxes, export rebates, quotas and other artificial barriers to trade further distort the relative value of the dollar and other currencies.

Nevertheless, foreign exchange markets throughout the world do appear to reflect growing recognition that the dollar is overvalued. The International Monetary Fund is reportedly suggesting a new line-up of exchange rates against the dollar—one in which the greatest change would be a 15 percent increase in the value of the yen.

The Japanese government, while holding out strongly against a lone revaluation, has made a significant shift in its position by hinting that it will accept revaluation as part of a global currency realignment. There is every reason, diplomatically as well as economically, for Washington to encourage the Sato government to relate its own action to a multilateral realignment.

Such a realignment is essential to resolve the present crisis and to promote future growth of world trade. It should be followed by steps to increase flexibility and thus avoid repetition of the maladjustments that have caused so many monetary crises in recent years. These measures to improve the international payments mechanism should be accompanied by an international effort to reduce trade barriers, with the United States starting the process by dropping the import surtax as soon as agreements on new exchange rates are reached.

Washington should not rely solely on economic muscle. Rather, it must demonstrate readiness to cooperate fully in multilateral efforts to achieve freer trade, a fair balance among exchange rates and a more flexible and stable international monetary system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Berlin Accord

On present evidence, the outline of the bargain is that East Germany agrees to some limitation of her power over the access routes to Berlin and gets in return for this and other agreements a much enhanced international status.

Provided the Berlin aspects are soundly based, this is an acceptable bargain. It means that East Germany will gradually become an internationally recognized country, and will lose its main excuse for blocking diplomatic relations between West Germany and the countries of Eastern Europe.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

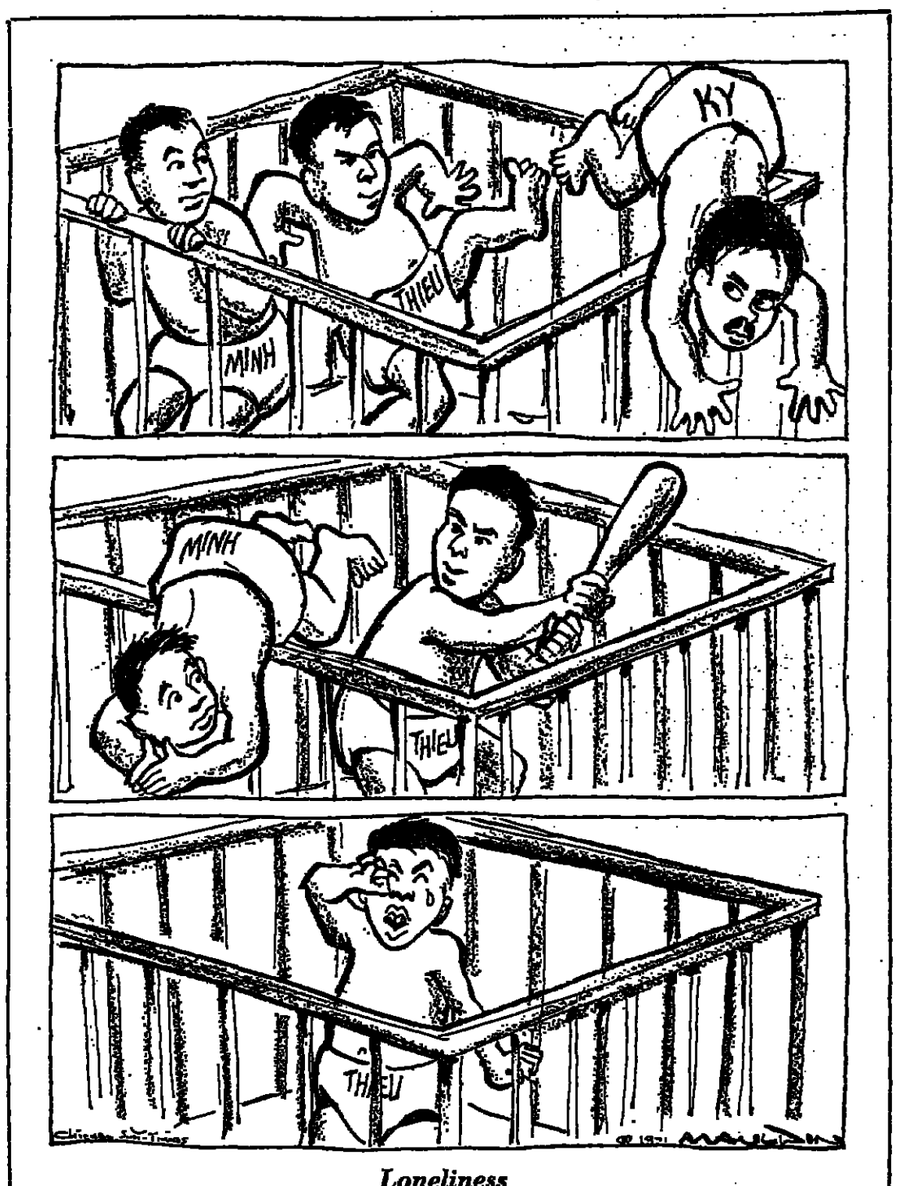
August 28, 1896

LONDON.—The Daily Chronicle states that curiosity has been manifested in a new motor tricycle which has been running about the streets of Birmingham and the neighborhood. There are two steering wheels in front and one driving wheel in the rear. The motor is based on the principle of the famous Otto cycle and the design is what is known as "downward vertical". The average speed is 17 miles an hour, but 20 miles can be done by a light rider on a smooth road.

Fifty Years Ago

August 28, 1921

PARIS.—The second cross-Paris swim of the season will take place in the Seine this afternoon, about 40 men and women athletes, both amateur and professional, taking off at the Pont National, at the eastern edge of the city for the 12-kilometer course through the city to the Point du Jour at Auteuil. The competitors will be followed by a fleet of miscellaneous river craft, a sight which always brings out thousands of Parisians to line the river embankments.



Loneliness

China's Political Army

By James Reston

SHANGHAI.—By all outward signs, China has a stable government, based on the moral authority of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the power of the People's Liberation Army, and the experience and administrative skill of Premier Chou En-lai.

In Western terms, it is a dictatorship which allows and even encourages dissent within but not against the policies of the government. They are frank to tell you there is no freedom of speech for ideological opponents of the regime even at Peking University, but for the time being this government undoubtedly has the support of the vast majority of the Chinese people.

But what of the future, when the present leaders, now in their seventies, are gone? For over a century, the Chinese people have been compared to the bamboo tree: graceful, useful and supple. When the east wind blows they bend to the west, when the west wind blows, they bend to the east, when no wind blows they don't bend at all. So goes the legend.

Liu Departs

Mao Tse-tung himself seems haunted by their pliability. As early as 1962, he was worrying about the possibility that the sons of the present generation would depart from his revolutionary faith. He got rid of Liu Shao-chi because he thought Liu was leading China back to capitalism. He launched the Cultural Revolution in the late sixties in the hope that the young and the army, even if they rebelled against the party establishment and disrupted the state apparatus, would perpetuate his revolution. And he chose his faithful military sidekick of the "Long March" days, Lin Piao, as his successor.

Not only that, but he had this line of succession written into the constitution and after the Cultural Revolution, which was best described by Lin Piao as "a civil war without guns," the balance of power in the Central Committee moved to the army.

Among the present members of this ruling body of the state, less than one-fifth were members before the Cultural Revolution, and military officers now account for 40 percent of the total.

The most powerful rising figures, according to China-watchers in the embassies in Peking—the Chinese themselves won't even discuss the subject—are Huang Yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the army, who has recently been making some rather extreme anti-American speeches. Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier under Chou En-lai, and Yao Wen-yuan, a member of the central Politburo and second secretary of the powerful Shanghai municipal central committee.

Army and Party

Perhaps the most interesting question is the future relationship between the army leadership and the leadership of the party itself. Chairman Mao turned to the army at the most critical part of the Cultural Revolution when the masses were virtually provoked into rebelling against the party establishment. Since then there has undoubtedly been a powerful effort to integrate the leadership of these two factions—how successful this has been no outsider can know—but you don't have to be in China for long to feel the influence of the military officers.

Wherever you go in this country, whether to a factory, to a farm commune, to a hospital, or even to Peking University, you are introduced to the chairman or deputy chairman of "the revolutionary committee" who more often than not turns out to be a military officer in civilian clothes.

Even when we went out on the Yangtse River to see the Shanghai commercial shipping, we were turned over to the deputy chairman of the ship's revolutionary committee, though the crew of the ship numbered only four. These revolutionary committees are the effective governing apparatus right down to the rice roots of the countryside, and while it is hard to know just how much they are under the domination of the army, one has the impression that the decisive power of the future lies with these military officers, beginning with Lin Piao and Huang Yung-sheng.

It should be emphasized, however, that the Chinese Army is not a separate entity cut apart from the civilian life of the nation, as in other countries. It is not only actively engaged in the defense of the nation, and in the administration, education and propaganda of civilian enterprises, but is actually engaged, unit by unit, in farming and small industry.

In this sense, it is already much more closely integrated into the political and civilian life of China than would generally be supposed, and few observers here seem to believe there is any danger of the army breaking up into separate competing regional commands under any modern equivalent of the old China warlord struggles.

Oddly, most observers here think the legend of Mao Tse-tung will retain its influence for some years even after his death and might even be stronger in the first few years than it is now.

It is the wisdom and influence of Chou En-lai that most people here seem to worry about losing. For he was the unifying figure during the Cultural Revolution. And while Lin Piao will undoubtedly see that the legend of the Chairman is perpetuated, nobody is quite clear about who could carry in the future the immense burdens now borne by the present premier.

Troubled Waters: Nationalism at Sea

By Don Cook

GENEVA.—About the only fact that emerges clearly from four weeks of United Nations debate that ended here Friday, on the problems to be resolved in a new international convention on law of the sea, is that the "200-milers" are steadily gaining adherents in the world.

The "200-milers" are states that are now claiming or support the idea of claiming full national sovereignty over seabeds and territorial waters to a distance of 200 miles offshore. Out of 84 states that have been taking part in the deliberations of "the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction," at least 25 are now 200-milers.

Their stand, which frequently takes the form of a militant "anti-imperialism" along with jingo nationalism, makes the drafting of a new law of the sea infinitely more complicated, and at worst could threaten a new kind of anarchy on the world's oceans after nearly two centuries of relative order.

Not Nearly Enough

In any case, the good old days of the three-mile territorial limit are now gone forever, and even the United States at this meeting formally and reluctantly declared its readiness to accept a 12-mile limit in the future "because it represents the best and probably the only possibility for reaching agreement," in the words of John R. Stevenson, State Department legal adviser and head of the American delegation.

But the 12-mile limit alone is far from enough to satisfy the militant 200-milers, and the central problem of a new convention will be to find some kind of a compromise that will satisfy their demands for full exploitation of seabed and fishing resources without interfering with the traditional rights of innocent passage and freedom of the seas, on which world commerce and international security depend.

The most militant of the 200-milers is the government of Peru, and their number now includes almost all of the Latin American states, most of the African nations, Spain, Portugal and probably India and Ceylon—and the People's Republic of China when it finally enters the United Nations.

"Delegations mainly representing the great powers are supporting the old systems under new guises, designed to maintain their own economic and political control," Peruvian delegate A.S. Deustua told the committee in one of his speeches. "The most important point to bear in mind is that the new law of the sea must be divorced from outdated concepts which have been superseded by changing conditions. Old systems were established in the 17th and 18th centuries to meet conditions and interests which were very different from those of today. New thinking and new decisions are needed, both on the part of the more advanced powers and of those still in the process of development."

Oil Development

Peru is already extracting oil from its close coastal seabeds, but by claiming 200-mile jurisdiction it extends its sovereignty all the way out to the Humboldt Current, rich in tuna and other species, and thereby has brought itself into direct clash with the tuna industry of southern California. Several legal observers from the American industry have been in Geneva during the last four weeks of debate and discussion.

The appeal which Peru voices of the small, developing nation vigorously asserting itself to prevent the great powers from robbing it of its last frontier is well-nigh irresistible and so far not very susceptible to the argument that other people have rights on the oceans as well. Moreover, the 12-mile territorial limit is going to cause complications enough when it comes to insuring "innocent passage" of important straits in the world and narrow waters. But a 200-mile claim of unlimited sovereignty would be chaotic. Consider the result, for example, if France, Spain, Italy, Libya, Algeria and Tunisia each claimed 200 miles of the Mediterranean. The first objective of the United States, therefore, in which it has the obvious backing of most of the Northern Hemisphere powers including, significantly, the Soviet Union, has been to try to come up with a formula that will satisfy the economic interests of the 200-milers beyond the 12-mile limit while at the same time insuring freedom of movement and maintenance of traditional interests of those who have always fished or sailed in offshore waters.

The basic American proposal is, in Stevenson's words, the establishment of "an intermediate zone between the exclusively coastal state jurisdiction on the one hand and the fully international area beyond on the other." In this area (from the 12-mile limit to the 200-mile limit) "there should be a regime of mixed coastal and international elements in which coastal-state interests are accommodated through international arrangements which take into account the specific interests of the coastal state."

Unless there are some rules and regulations covering the area of the 200-mile limit, anybody's gunboat is likely to convert a fishing voyage into a minor war. But as yet, the 200-milers do not show any signs of readiness to see limits or rules or some international jurisdiction placed on their claims to ocean sovereignty.

Maybe by the time the committee meets for its next round of discussion in the spring of 1972 the outlook will be more hopeful. Their target is a new treaty by 1973.

A Need for Expertise

Dollar Diplomacy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—So far so good on the international monetary front. President Nixon's bold actions have precipitated a round of implicit bargaining with other countries on a new set of exchange rates more favorable to American exports.

But the resort to bargaining means that it is necessary to supplement crude pressures with a sense of what is possible, given the internal politics of other countries. And this means that Mr. Nixon now needs to bring into his deliberations on the money issue some of the foreign-policy officials who have so far been excluded.

At the outset the emphasis was quite rightly on shocking the major industrial countries of the non-Communist world into a serious realization that this country truly needed a revaluation of exchange rates. In that vein Mr. Nixon was certainly right to take unilateral action in stopping the exchange of dollars for gold.

He was probably right—though less clearly so—in crowding on more pressure by applying a 10 percent surcharge on foreign goods sent to this country. Certainly the desire to lift the surcharge gives other countries an incentive to revalue their currencies.

To underline the seriousness of these measures the President systematically excluded from the deliberations American officials known to be soft on foreigners. He relied exclusively on three men uninhibited by any deep knowledge of foreign governments and their problems. One was Secretary of the Treasury John Connally, the rough-tough Texan who was visibly pleased when he was able to claim the other day that the new measures had shaken up the Europeans and Japanese.

The second was Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker, a monetary expert who knows everything there is to know about drawing rights and cross rates and wider bands and crawling pegs and next to nothing about their impact on the internal politics of, say, France or Japan. The third was Peter Peterson, the chief White House aide on foreign economic policy, a former president of the camera firm of Bell & Howell, who is not reluctant to put pressure on his former company's foreign competitor's.

Now, however, the pressure is on. The leading industrial countries and the relevant international authorities are all casting about for some kind of bargain that will accommodate American requirements with those of friendly governments.

The Japanese are obviously prepared to revalue the yen in a way that will wipe out some of the competitive advantages their goods have had on the American market. But the government of Premier Eisaku Sato, already stunned by this country's decision to rebuild relations with Communist China, does not want to be seen giving way, naked and alone, to American pressure. So Tokyo has taken the position that any yen revaluation must come as part of a general bargain affecting the European countries as well.

The German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt is plainly willing to have some devaluation of the mark if other European countries move in tandem. The French government of Georges Pompidou, on its mettle to live up to Gen. de Gaulle's proud record of never yielding to foreign pressure, has dug in against any revaluation of the franc. To make it easier for all foreigners, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the distinguished director of the International Monetary Fund, has thrown out the suggestion that there might also be a small, formal American devaluation of the dollar.

With such delicate bargaining indiscriminate brinksmanship is already under way, the time for Washington now to be complaining about Japanese and German defense policies, or the agricultural policy of the Common Market. While there is no reason for this country to retreat, neither is there a need to ask for the moon. The requirement is to calibrate with fine precision the pressures already mounted against what is permissible for the present regimes in Japan and Western Europe.

To that end the President wants sensitive political advice. Henry Kissinger, the President's chief foreign policy adviser, and Secretary of State William Rogers, and possibly some new figure who is expert in both economics and the internal affairs of Europe and Japan, ought to be introduced into the formulation of foreign economic policy. Otherwise, what is a promising beginning will go seriously awry.

Letters

Kudos to Peru

The president of Peru should be congratulated and supported for being willing to break diplomatic relations with France if the atomic tests in the South Pacific are not stopped immediately. It is really amazing that the French and their president don't realize that Napoleon and De Gaulle are gone and with them French "grandeur." These tests they are performing will not bring "grandeur" back, but permanent damage, contamination and the probable cause of earthquakes to countries like Peru. Bravo, Peru. Other countries should follow your example.

PAUL IBER.

Madrid.

Changing Jerusalem

The article by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, entitled "The Changing Face of Jerusalem" (Aug. 19) is another effort by these journalists, posing as objective observers, to support the present-day Communist-Arab Middle East policies. The very terms they use such as "occupation," "restoration," "conquest," etc., in describing their so-called facts clearly places them in this category, which maintains that all the Arabs are angels and all the Jews are devils and even worse.

Using the free press of a democracy enables them to spread the "big lie." This helps the Communist-Arab program to keep the Middle East pot boiling with hate and suspicion.

WILLIAM BRAITERMAN.

Hadera, Israel.

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News Analysis

Chile and U.S. Try Earnestly To Prevent a Total Crisis

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2" (WP). —Chile's policy of expropriating foreign companies has run head on into President Nixon's new economic policy.

Diplomats on both sides are trying to prevent a full-fledged crisis, and for the moment, there appears to be a will on both sides to prevent a breach or serious disruption in relations.

But the United States clearly means to show the world that, economically as well as politically, it will not stand as a pitiful, helpless Goliath while the Davids of the world take aim.

When Chile last year elected a Marxist president, Salvador Allende, a clash with the United States was considered virtually inevitable. While a number of satisfactory agreements were worked out with expropriated companies, there was a growing uneasiness in U.S.-Chilean economic relations which surfaced little more than a week ago.

No Exim Bank Loan

It was then that the Chilean Ambassador in Washington, Orlando Letelier, was told that the U.S. Export-Import Bank could not then approve a $21-million loan for the purchase of three Boeing jets. He was informed by bank president Henry Kearns that the loan could not be made until Chile gives a clearer indication of its policy on compensation for expropriated American companies.

Three of these companies are major U.S. copper firms—Cerro, Anaconda and Kennecott, with combined holdings said to be worth $500 million to $700 million.

Chile interpreted the Kearns decision as a rejection. U.S. officials insist that nothing has been finally decided.

Both sides are trying to pick up the pieces. There is concern on the U.S. side that Chile will accept an offer of Soviet Ilyushin jets as substitutes for Boeing jets.

Chilean officials say they want to avoid that course. First, they prefer to continue to purchase Boeings because Boeings already are part of the fleet of Lan-Chile airlines. Not the least of the attractions is the availability of Boeing spare parts almost everywhere that the airline operates.

But the planes are only a symptom of a larger problem involving the entire U.S. assessment of Chile's credit worthiness, as well as that country's intentions toward its foreign economic obligations.

What could be considered as purely economic issues are further complicated by an inherent distrust in Washington of any government bearing the label "Marxist."

Finally, while informed U.S. officials may believe what Mr. Allende means—on the premise that any head of government would want to keep open the avenues to international credit—there is concern that he may be unable to control the more radical elements of his own party that are demanding expropriation without any compensation whatsoever.

Compensation Agreement

According to U.S. officials, a major factor against providing the request loan was the failure of the Chileans to sign a compensation agreement with the Cerro Corp., which had been negotiated earlier this year. These officials say that the government promised on three different occasions to sign the agreement—one which Cerro found acceptable—and three times failed to do so.

Meanwhile, a constitutional amendment was approved in Chile which made certain procedures mandatory in determining compensation for expropriated companies. This appeared to put the Cerro agreement into limbo, and no one is clear now about the ultimate outcome.

Although U.S. officials are deeply concerned about what will happen to the expropriated companies, and Chilean officials are very upset by the failure to get the loan for the Boeings, each side appears to be confident that the other wants to heal the rift or at least to prevent it from getting wider.



United Press International.

A MODEL HOME—This futuristic-styled television chair is one of the attractions at the International Radio and Television Exhibition that opened in Berlin yesterday. Switchboard in arm of chair directs the TV set, the lamp at the head and a fan; however, the gentleman seems to have his attention elsewhere.

Coup in Chad Reported to Have Failed

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—A coup attempt in Chad was reported to have failed today by a European radio station which said its leader had committed suicide.

Tonight Radio Chad, monitored in Yaounde, Cameroun, said Chad has broken off diplomatic relations with Egypt after accusing it of being involved in the coup.

Sources in the Ivory Coast capital of Abidjan reported that all air and postal communications links with Chad had been suspended.

Radio Luxembourg said a broadcast by the Chad national radio from Fort Lamy reporting the coup's failure was monitored in neighboring Cameroun.

Soldiers patrolled the streets of the Chad capital and some parts of the city were cordoned off, according to informed sources in Paris.

The French-language radio station said the attempted coup against President François Tombalbaye was led by a man it identified as Ahmed Abadallah. He killed himself when it became apparent the coup had failed, the station said.

The station said President Tombalbaye was expected to broadcast a message later in the day. Meanwhile, it said, Chad radio was continuously playing the national anthem.

Foreigners Blamed

According to Chad officials quoted in radio reports here the coup was aimed at establishing a "puppet government in the pay of foreign powers."

President Tombalbaye, 53, has ruled Chad since the largely desert country became independent from France in 1960.

The president, a Christian, belongs to the Sara tribe of southern Chad, and has been facing revolt—mainly by dissident nomadic tribesmen—for several years.

He has received French military backing to help fight the rebels, and although France completed the withdrawal of its expeditionary force of Foreign Legionnaires in June, it left more than 1,000 troops on permanent assignment in the landlocked African republic.

There has traditionally been antagonism between the southerners and the nomadic northern tribes, who live in the Sahara and have formed the bulk of the rebels.

Informed sources in Paris, who also received reports that the coup leader had committed suicide, said he was a civilian who did not hold an official post. But there was no indication of his political beliefs or of how powerful his backing might have been.

The sources said that security measures were being taken following the coup attempt but that the situation in Fort Lamy was calm. Leading members of the coup attempt were reported to have been arrested.

A French Defense Ministry spokesman said he had no information on whether French troops played any part in helping defeat the coup and in subsequent security measures.

Multiracial Talks Vetoed In S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The government has rejected as "totally unnecessary" a call for a national multiracial convention made by Chief Gatsha Buthulezi, the South African Zulu-homeland leader. The purpose of the convention would be to discuss the country's political and racial future.

According to M.C. Botha, Minister of Bantu (African) Administration and Development, the ruling National party "knows precisely what path to take for the future." "As far as we are concerned," he said, "we have a policy, we are not seeking a policy, and there is no question about the political future of the country."

But opposition groups in parliament support the chief's proposal, which also has the backing of nonwhite groups.

The reaction to Chief Buthulezi's suggestion, which was made in a local newspaper interview from his home at Mahlabatini, Zululand, reflects the growing attention being paid to what the leaders of South Africa's nonwhite groups are saying. In this respect Chief Buthulezi has become a significant spokesman not only for the Zulus, but also for other nonwhite groups in the country.

No Dictation

The chief said Africans do not want the whites dictating to them, "and we certainly don't want to dictate to the whites. No race in South Africa," he said, "should arbitrarily dictate to another."

The question of multiracial talks at the national level has been given added impetus by the recent state visit here of President H. Kamuzu Banda of Malawi. The African leaders were brought together during the visit, and the conference idea was apparently discussed then.

Although the South African government may withhold its cooperation for a national convention, it is possible that enough interest could be generated by opposition parties and other private bodies, such as the *Institute of Race Relations*, to organize such a meeting.

Jesuit Leader In Moscow, Won't Tell Trip's Goals

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP).—The Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit superior general, made a discreet entrance into Moscow today, the first head of the order to visit the Soviet capital.

At Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, Father Arrupe would not discuss with newsmen the purpose of his trip. The most he would say was that "I had a nice trip" from Brussels, where he changed planes from Rome, and that he was going on to Leningrad for two days before returning here.

Someone apparently didn't want Father Arrupe to see the press. Newsmen waiting at the airport's VIP lounge were told by airport officials that the chief Jesuit would be coming through the normal passenger exit.

Correspondents waited there until it became evident that they had been fooled. Rushing outside, they saw Father Arrupe in a car accompanied by men who said they were from the Russian Orthodox patriarchate. Before the car was driven away, Father Arrupe had time for only a few comments.

Tropical Storm Hits North Carolina Coast

WILMINGTON, N.C., Aug. 27 (AP). — Tropical storm Doria gained strength and then hit the North Carolina coast today with winds of 65 miles an hour near its eye.

The American Red Cross said disaster teams from Charlotte, N.C., and Atlanta, Ga., were dispatched to the North Carolina and South Carolina coast night to help local chapters with emergency relief measures for coastal residents who might be driven from their homes by the storm.

Indians Go on General Strike In Favor of 'Bangla Desh'

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27 (AP).—Leftist trade unions defied Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government today and paralyzed West Bengal state with a one-day general strike.

A major labor federation, backed by the militant Marxist Communist party, ignored pleas by the government that the strike would disrupt relief supplies to more than six million East Pakistani refugees in the state and to flood-hit areas near the overflowing Ganges River.

One of the unions' major demands was the immediate recognition of the Bangla Desh government in East Pakistan. They also wanted some privately owned factories to be taken over by the government and unemployment benefits to be increased.

An army spokesman said that 250 soldiers and 64 army boats were used in northern Rmalda district, the worst of the flooded areas in the state, to rescue thousands of persons perched on rooftops to escape the surging Ganges.

East Pakistan Floods

DACCA, Aug. 27 (AP).—Raging monsoon floods in East Pakistan have damaged standing crops and properties worth $120 million, informed sources said here today.

The situation continued to deteriorate in several districts. Officials confirmed that floods engulfed an area of 6,000 square miles and damaged 19,000 tons of food grains, 300,000 tons of jute and 300,000 houses.

At least 79 persons died, including 51 from cholera in the flooded areas of the Pabna district. President Mohammed Yahya Khan has allotted the equivalent of $5 million for flood relief.

He also announced in Rawalpindi that he was postponing the national census for a year because of the "circumstances in East Pakistan."

The census was scheduled for December throughout East and West Pakistan. The announcement recalled the postponement a year ago of elections in the East during similar heavy floods. The president has a timetable to hold by-elections in the East in November as part of a scheduled turnover of power to civilian rule.

State Department, Kennedy Agree On Refugee Relief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP). —The State Department agreed with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy today that international relief for East Pakistanis should be stepped up, but took issue with his call to cut off all American assistance to Pakistan.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey said U.S. arms shipments to the Pakistani government have already been restricted to licenses issued before the March 25 East Pakistani uprising and no more than $2.6 million worth remains to be delivered.

"We feel that the military question has been exaggerated out of proportion to the small amount shipped to Pakistan since the crisis began," the State Department spokesman said.

As for U.S. economic aid, he said, the United States has not supplied any new development funds since the outbreak of fighting, but along with other countries aiding Pakistan, it is "continuing to honor past commitments."

Result of Pakistan Crisis

U.S. Envoy to India Attacks 'Distortions' of Nixon Policy

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (NYT). —The U.S. ambassador to India, Kenneth B. Keating—apparently angered over what he considers Indian press distortions of American policy on the East Pakistan crisis—has begun speaking out in an attempt to stem the anti-American tide here.

The forum the ambassador has chosen is his regular column in a U.S. Information Service publication, the American Reporter, a bi-weekly, tabloid-sized newspaper with a circulation of nearly half a million that is distributed to virtually all Indian leaders and officials.

In the current issue, Mr. Keating replies to "distortions [that] have served to twist the record" and adds: "I cannot help but wonder about the motives of people who seek to spread these untruths."

This is the closest the ambassador has come to publicly accusing officials in the Indian Foreign Ministry of nurturing misstatements in the press about American policy. In his last American Reporter column, two weeks ago, Mr. Keating also addressed himself to "written and spoken . . . misinformation," but then he said it had "come from people acting in good faith." This time, he dropped all suggestions of good faith.

'False Judgment'

"These distortions—along with misstatements—are not always important in themselves," the ambassador wrote in his latest column, "but I am concerned that they have led some people to leap to a false judgment that the U.S. is in some way hostile to India.

"A few new allegations, for example, cropped up last week which have served further to distort the record. There was a false allegation that the U.S. is providing in Pakistan some sort of counterinsurgency training to Pakistani military officers. This is nonsense.

"Yet, the allegations get wilder. Incredible as it may seem, the story is now being spread that the U.S. is planning to send American troops to East Pakistan from Vietnam. I hesitate to dignify this charge at all with a response."

At the heart of the controversy is the Nixon administration's decision to continue arms shipments to Pakistan, India's traditional enemy, despite a previously announced embargo and despite Pakistan's five-month-old military repression of the Bengali independence movement in East Pakistan.

In the emotional atmosphere here, press accounts have embellished the known arms aid with unconfirmed reports of unknown origin about American instructors giving counterinsurgency training to Pakistani officers, about Pakistani troops being carried from West Pakistan to East Pakistan aboard American grain ships and about American military equipment being transferred from Vietnam to Pakistan—all denied by Washington.

Hurt by Attitude

Until now, Mr. Keating had remained silent about the mounting anti-American sentiment, although he was personally hurt by it because of his own pro-India feelings. By speaking out, the 71-year-old former U.S. senator and Nixon appointee has in a sense put himself in an anomalous position by defending a policy about which he is deeply chagrined.

It is an open secret that he has privately and strongly opposed the Nixon administration view that a non-punitive approach will give the United States some influence over Pakistan—arguing that this is unrealistic and will cost Washington heavily in influence and goodwill in a more important, more stable and more democratic country, India.

Court, Lawyer Try to Destroy Malaga Apartment Complex

MALAGA, Spain, Aug. 27 (AP). —Part of a multimillion-dollar summer apartment complex owned in large part by foreigners may be demolished by a Spanish supreme court order, but a final decision on the case could be years in coming, a lawyer opposing the complex said today.

Victoriano Frias Ovalle said that if the towering apartments on Spain's south coast, at nearby Torremolinos, are not knocked down, he will seek indemnification for clients who claim their view has been obstructed by the complex.

The complex, called Playamar, already is built and occupied. Many of the apartments are owned by foreigners, including a large British contingent. The complex, built by the El Cid construction firm of Malaga, was financed by firms in Madrid, Paris and Geneva, Mr. Ovalle said.

The supreme court last May ordered the complex demolished on grounds of "overdevelopment."

Order for Execution

Mr. Ovalle said the court order for execution of the supreme court decision has not arrived yet at Granada, headquarters of the judicial district controlling Malaga, because of summer vacation delays. The court's order must be reviewed first by the Malaga Commission for Urbanism, he said.

If the commission decides the complex merits "public utility," Mr. Ovalle said, the complex will not be affected by the court order, but added that if three 14-story apartment buildings are not knocked down, he will sue on behalf of his clients who claim their view of the Mediterranean from their homes has been affected.

His suit, he said, would be against the Malaga city hall.

The lawyer said a decision from the urbanism commission is not expected before mid-September However, final litigation could take years, he said.

Spanish courts recently have ruled against building developments they say are ruining the "esthetic values" of communities. The most notable have been in Madrid, where twin-towers at Columbus Plaza were ordered chopped down by nine meters and Valencia Tower, near the capital's Retiro Park, was forced to stop construction for several weeks.

Park residents claimed that Valencia Tower, an apartment building, ruined the view of the Gate of Alcala, a city showpiece. After much litigation, construction on the tower has resumed.

2 Korean Groups Meet for 2d Time

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Red Cross officials of South and North Korea met here yesterday for the second time in preliminary contacts to set up communications and possible reunion between families separated by the division of Korea.

The first such voluntary contact since the Korean war was made six days ago, on the initiative of the South Korean Red Cross.

Yesterday's contact, which lasted seven minutes, was called by the South Korean side to deliver a letter that proposed that a preparatory conference be held at this armistice village Sept. 28 to discuss the site, time and other procedural matters for a full-fledged conference.

North Korea has not yet announced its response to the South Korean proposal.

Jailed for Train Wreck

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, Aug. 27 (AP).—A Yugoslav court yesterday sentenced a locomotive engineer to 15 years in prison for causing a train accident that killed 14 persons last July. His assistant was sentenced to seven years. The court found the two men failed to brake the train despite stop lights.

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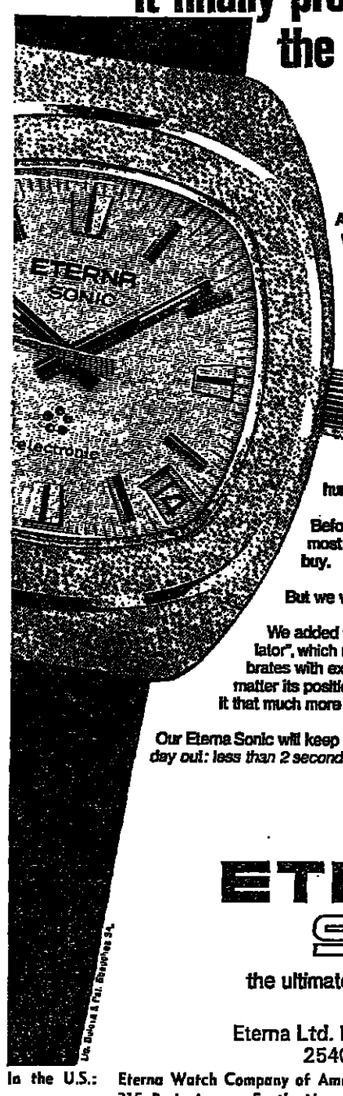
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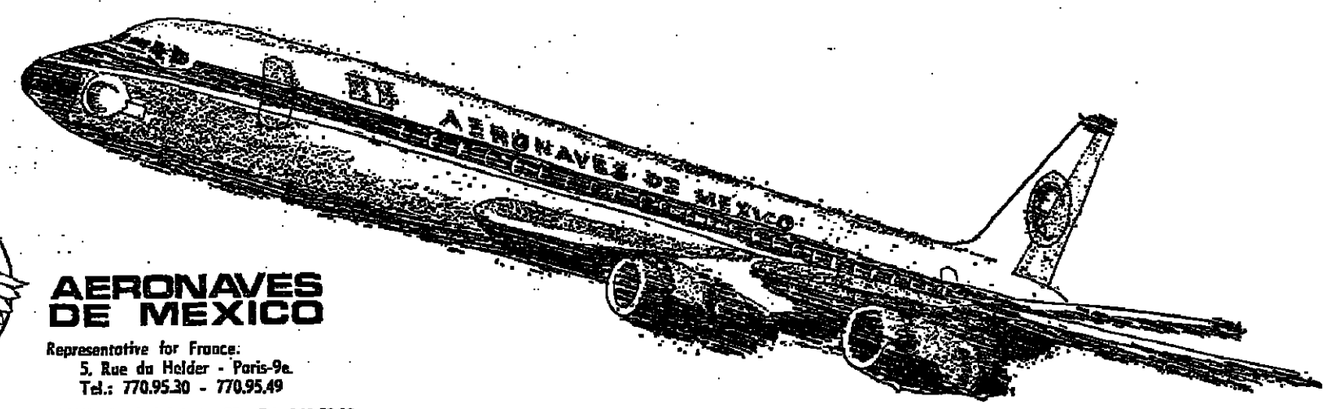
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PUBLICIDAD LLAVE

Obituaries

Margaret Bourke-White, Noted Photographer

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Margaret Bourke-White, 65, one of the world's most famous photographers, died this morning at the Stamford (Conn.) Hospital from complications resulting from a long battle with Parkinson's disease, a progressive nerve disorder. She lived in Darien, Conn.

First stricken in 1952, Miss Bourke-White twice underwent brain surgery and, by the exercise of tremendous determination, managed to regain a measure of health. Her courageous struggle was recounted in the movie, "The Margaret Bourke-White Story." In recent years, however, the illness, which affected her muscles, recurred. She was hospitalized three weeks ago.

On the staff of Life magazine since its founding in 1936, Miss Bourke-White resigned two years ago. She had not contributed to the magazine for many years.

Paying tribute to her today, Alfred Eisenstadt, a longtime friend and fellow photographer, said that Miss Bourke-White "was great because there was no assignment, no picture, that was unimportant to her."

Details Mattered

"She immersed herself in the smallest detail," he said, "and everything she did was a challenge to her."

One of the first photo-journalists who told a news story in pictures and text, Miss Bourke-White summed up the secret of her work a few years ago by saying: "The camera is a remarkable instrument. Saturate yourself with your subject and the camera will all but take you by the hand."

And indeed her camera took her through a life of high adventure that included wars, dust bowls, riots, death camps and floods. She was torpedoed off North Africa in World War II and ambushed in Korea. She flew on American bombing raids in Tunisia and rode with an artillery spotter in Italy.

Aggressive, egocentric and relentless in pursuit of pictures, Maggie, as Miss Bourke-White was generally known, had the knack of being at the right place at the right time. For example, she interviewed and photographed Mahatma Gandhi a few hours before his assassination in India. And she was the only foreign photographer in the Soviet Union in 1941 when the battle for Moscow raged.

Many of the world's notables sat for her—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill (who gave her just 12 minutes), Emperor Haile Selassie, Pope Pius XII and Josef Stalin.

Miss Bourke-White often maintained that "a woman shouldn't trade on the fact that she is a woman." Nonetheless, several of her male colleagues were certain that her tall, slim good looks were often employed to her advantage. "Generals rushed to tote her cameras," Mr. Eisenstadt recalled, "and even Stalin insisted on carrying her bags."

Miss Bourke-White became a photographer by necessity. Born in New York on June 14, 1906, she was the daughter of Joseph and Minnie Bourke White. Her father was a naturalist, engineer and inventor, who instilled in her a liking for snakes.

She attended six colleges, winding up at Cornell. Meanwhile, her father had died and a marriage at 19 to Everett Chapman, a college instructor, had broken up, and Miss Bourke-White was obliged to support herself.

She turned to taking pictures with a second-hand, $20 reflex camera that had a crack straight through the lens. Her first painfully taken photographs, of Cornell's Ithaca campus, sold well enough to encourage her to become a professional photographer. She made her first reputation in Cleveland as an architectural and industrial photographer.

Her second marriage, to novelist Erskine Caldwell, ended in divorce in 1943 after three years.

From 1927 to 1930, Miss Bourke-White—who had hyphenated her name at the time of her divorce—photographed machinery, transforming, one critic said, "the American factory into a Gothic cathedral and [glorifying] the gears." Her pictures caught the eye of Henry Luce, who invited her to join the staff of his Fortune magazine. She later moved to Life magazine.

Lil Hardin Armstrong

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Lil Hardin Armstrong, second wife of Louis Armstrong and an accomplished pianist, died of a heart attack today while playing the St. Louis Blues at a memorial ceremony for Mr. Armstrong in Chicago's Civic Center Plaza.

Mrs. Armstrong, 73, died about a month and a half after Mr. Armstrong died in his sleep in New York at the age of 71.

She was one of the stars today at a jazz concert honoring Mr. Armstrong in the Civic Center Plaza in the middle of Chicago's Loop. She collapsed at the piano.

Mr. Armstrong married Lil Hardin when she was already a recognized jazz star, playing piano in the King Oliver band. As Mr. Armstrong's genius blossomed, it was Lil who accompanied him in the recordings of small jazz combos that first announced his brilliance.

Birch Bayh Sr.

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 27 (AP).—Birch E. Bayh sr., 77, father of the Indiana Democratic senator, died yesterday in a nursing home.

Until his retirement in 1965, Mr. Bayh had served for three years as director of the Department of Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Safety in the Washington, D.C., school system.

Mussa Nasser

JERUSALEM, Aug. 27 (AP).—Former Jordanian Foreign Minister Mussa Nasser, 75, died of heart failure yesterday at his home in the occupied Jordanian village of Bir Zeit.

Mr. Nasser was one of Jordan's top diplomats in the 1960s, holding the post of foreign minister in several cabinets. He also served as Amman's representative at the United Nations.



Margaret Bourke-White, from a 1938 photograph.

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Cyclones Hit North Italy; 3 Are Injured

Fires Erupt in South As Drought Continues

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP).—Cyclones demolished hundreds of houses and trees in Northern Italy today as brush fires spread around Rome.

Violent hailstorms damaged crops in Alto Adige, near the Austrian border.

To the east, around Udine, a series of cyclones ripped through the town of Castions and Palmanova, unroofing houses and destroying acres of cornfields and vineyards. Three persons were hurt.

Damage ran into the tens of thousands of dollars.

Rome, meanwhile, was suffering from its driest summer in 51 years.

Fires Near Rome

Flames crackled through the woods of the Alban Hills, across the lake from the palace at Castelgandolfo where Pope Paul VI is spending the summer. Firemen in the Rome area answered 160 calls to brush and forest fires.

To the south, near Isernia, fires destroyed hundreds of olive trees and sent wild boar scurrying out of the burning bush.

French Storms Kill 5

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Five persons died in violent storms that struck many parts of France during the last two days and ravaged vineyards in the Beaujolais and Moselle districts.

Two of the victims were struck by lightning. One was electrocuted by touching a toppled power pylon. And two more died in storms at sea.

A tornado struck vineyards in the Moselle area of eastern France. Hail devastated 200 acres of vines in the Beaujolais district of south central France.

Storms in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Aug. 27 (AP).—Hail and thunderstorms struck Yugoslavia today. Heavy rain was reported in Slovenia. In northern Yugoslavia, a hailstorm accompanied by strong winds destroyed crops, uprooted trees and damaged homes.

Djakarta Youths Cheer for Juliana

DJAKARTA, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands was given a tumultuous welcome by 5,000 cheering students when she arrived at the University of Indonesia here today.

Wearing a white dress with small black spots, black hat and sunglasses, the 62-year-old queen brushed her cheeks with a handkerchief several times as she walked slowly along the red carpet from the campus grounds to the main hall.

Earlier, the queen, the first Dutch monarch ever to visit the former colony, and her husband, Prince Bernhard, went to the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery and laid a wreath in honor of Indonesian soldiers killed during their war of independence against the Dutch.

3 Die From Fumes Aboard Wine Tanker

MAHON, Minorca, Spain, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Three sailors have been killed by fermentation gases in a wine tank aboard a ship on the high seas, Spanish police reported yesterday.

The accident occurred aboard the 877-ton freighter Consul, a Panamanian-registered ship used for transporting wine between Mediterranean ports. The ship arrived at this Balearic island port with two of the three bodies still lying in a wine tank.

Police said the Consul discharged one of its tanks at Marseilles and then resumed its trip to Mahon. Two sailors descended into the tank to clean it, but failed to return. A third sailor was sent to look for them, with a rope around his waist. He signaled trouble but when pulled out he was already dying, overcome by the fumes which had collected in the tank.

Torres, 32 Ex-Aides Begin Exile in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 27 (AP).—Former Bolivian President Juan Jose Torres and 32 fellow exiles settled down to temporary residence in a downtown tourist hotel today, protected by Peruvian police and security agents.

The exiles, including several members of the Torres cabinet, were lodged in the hotel following their arrival last night from La Paz, where they had been granted asylum in the Peruvian Embassy.

Papadopoulos Tells World To Stay Out of Greek Affairs

ATHENS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Premier George Papadopoulos told foreign powers today not to meddle in Greece's internal affairs.

In a message to the nation, one day after a drastic reshuffle of his government, Mr. Papadopoulos said Greece "wishes the friendship of all, but does not recognize the right of protection of anyone, and feels deep contempt for the few bad Greeks who humbly beg foreigners to check Greece's advance."

This was an indirect attack on former Greek politicians who urged the American government to use pressure on the regime for a return to democratic rule.

The premier, whose message was issued on the occasion of Greece's Army Day, said the personal experience of Greek citizens was the "best protecting shield of the national revolution," as the military-backed government calls itself.

"They enjoy internal peace, they see their economic status steadily improving and they can compare the present with the nightmares of the past," said Mr. Papadopoulos.

"They have nothing to envy of foreign countries and have nothing to learn from them," he said.

The premier's message coincided with a discreet investigation by a U.S. House of Representatives staff consultant on conditions in Greece.

Clifford Hacket, consultant of the House Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Europe, has met former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos, former Center Union Minister George Mavros and former parliament speaker Dimitrios Papaspyrou.

His meetings were not arranged by the American Embassy, a U.S. spokesman said. He was not expected to be received by government officials.

Mr. Hacket will leave Greece next week.

LONDON

Model of What Theater Can Be: 'Good Lads at Heart'

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 27 (IHT).—Any new play by Peter Terson is an exciting event and so it especially is with "Good Lads at Heart," his latest collaboration with the National Youth Theatre, at the Jeannetta Cochrane Theatre. Aided by the impetuous and enthusiastic young cast, it is a joyous expression of disciplined energy, moving both in its vitality and its sense of the waste of young lives so that it becomes a model of what theater can be—a shared experience that is felt and communicated.

Mr. Terson, in a program note, modestly refuses the credit for this overwhelming success, claiming that "the kids in the cast did most of the writing." Whoever is responsible, the result is the best of Mr. Terson's five plays for the National Youth Theatre, even if it does not have the immediate impact of "Zigger Zagger," which was such a triumphant hit in London and at the Berlin Festival in 1967.

The good lads of the title are actually delinquents—the phrase is one used by their harassed headmaster—young offenders in an approved (reform) school. The setting is a gymnasium where, instead of their normal knee-bend session, they are given a chance to exercise their minds in a class of improvised drama run by a visiting teacher who identifies more with the boys than with the authoritarian regular staff.

But the confrontation is not so much between the drama teacher, an advocate of self-expression and creativity at all costs, and the tough-minded games master forever hurling short, sharp commands at the boys—"Back to the wall, jump!" Nor is it between the boys and the institution that confines them, even if the drama session finally releases their pent-up frustrations and turns into a riot. It concerns the boys and their expectations of life, the bewildered young trapped in a system that they cannot manipulate. It is this that gives the play its melancholy depth, that moves more than the surface exuberance and the jokey improvised interludes.

Mr. Terson writes within the knowledge and experience of his youthful cast, so that the expression of their feelings has a remarkable directness and truth. Yet he is also fair to the adults, who are also caught up in a battle for survival. The games master says: "I wouldn't last five minutes if I softened," and you know he is right. But, at the play's climax, when one boy overbalances into a fit of uncontrolled violence, it is he who offers comfort and compassion.

In the final showdown, the headmaster, too, emerges as less a disciplinarian than a courageous man who continues an unrewarding struggle with little hope of success. Indeed, everyone is treated with scrupulous honesty except for the drama teacher, who is no more than the liberal of popular calumny, a man who talks of liberation but prudently withdraws from the action at the moment that other people take him at his word.

It is a minor fault in a play which improves as it progresses, reaching its finest moments when the boys improvise a modern rake's progress, reliving the traumas that brought them to the school in the first place and which will return them to it—or something worse—after a short time of freedom in a hostile world.

Michael Croft and Barrie Rutter direct well, using the large cast to good effect in the set pieces, an impression of office life and a brief session of rock music. The cast is well drilled, and there are good performances in leading roles from Gareth Thomas, Kenneth MacDonald, Steven Andrews, Anthony Conaboy, Jeffrey Baggott, Philip Davis, Peter Turner and Jonathan Coy.

The National Youth Theatre's other production, of Thomas Dekker's "The Shoemaker's Holiday" at the Shaw Theatre, is less successful. Dekker's mixture of sentimental love story and broad comedy, in the rise of Simon Eyre from shoemaker to lord mayor of London, needs far more careful acting than it receives here under the direction of David Weston. The play has plenty of Elizabethan gusto, which is not the same as the broad comic playing attempted, with varying success, by the company. There are some nice effects—Peter Clarke plays the parasitical dodger as a black-cloaked tiptoeing spy who could have slithered straight out of Mad magazine—but they have little organic connection with what Dekker wrote and only belittle the play.

* * *

Barry Reckford's "Skyvers," recently revived at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, will open at the Roundhouse on Sept. 8. The play was first produced at the Royal Court in 1963.

Edward Bond's "Lear," with Harry Andrews in the title role, will have its world premiere at the Royal Court on Sept. 21. The play uses the same central character as Shakespeare's tragedy but is contemporary in its reference. It will be directed by William Gaskill. Productions of the play are being planned in France, Italy, Germany, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's next two productions in their London season at the Aldwych Theatre will be a restoration comedy, Sir George Etherege's "The Man of Mode," and James Joyce's "Exiles." "The Man of Mode," which will be directed by Terry Hands, has not been seen in London since the 17th century. It opens on Sept. 13.

"Exiles," which is Joyce's only play, was revived at the Mermaid Theatre last year and will again be directed by Harold Pinter and feature Vivien Merchant and John Wood. It will open on Oct. 7.

The National Theatre's production of Oliver Goldsmith's "The Good Natured Man" will open at the Old Vic on Dec. 9.

Laurence Olivier will appear as James Tyrone in Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," which joins the National Theatre's season at the New Theatre on Dec. 21. Constance Cummings will play Mary Tyrone, and the parts of the sons will be played by Denis Quilley and Ronald Pickup. Michael Blakemore directs.

Winzer, Gromyko Meet

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP).—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer met today with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, to discuss "urgent problems related to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe," Izvestia reported. The newspaper did not disclose details of their discussion.

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Art Market

An Insight From London

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Aug. 27 (IHT).—An insight into the current market for paintings is offered by the exhibition of "Pictures by Old Masters Under £1,000" at Agnew's, 43 Old Bond St., London.

Agnew's has been holding similar summer exhibitions since 1947. The idea is to attract buyers who tend to think that paintings are beyond their financial reach. In this year's show, 68 lots are listed in the catalogue, with prices ranging from £100 to £975. In time and space, the range is wide.

The earliest work in the show is called "Scenes from the Apocalypse"—it is a sort of visionary landscape with a church in flames, reflected in a river, and a few, somewhat sketchy figures. It is undoubtedly Flemish, done in the 16th century, and, according to the gallery, should be considered to be by Jan Mandyn (1500-c. 1560).

After that come works by painters such as Alonso de Tovar (1678-1758), whose £500 "The Flight Into Egypt" is in a strongly Italianate style; Ubaldo Gandolfi (1728-1781), represented by a series of portraits of the four evangelists on panels at £450 each; and a few 18th-century Continental artists.

But the bulk of the exhibition consists of British masters and this is significant. This category is still one of the few left where very good buys are possible—below the £1,000 level.

The huge (93 by 57 1/2 inches) portrait of Mrs. Phillip Hills of Colne Park and Her Son Robert" by Sir William Beechey (1758-1839) may not suit everyone's taste, but it is unquestionably a work of quality. It comes from the collection of Miss Lorina J. Reeves. The painting appears in the Roberts monograph on Sir William Beechey. It is in the painter's last style and must have been done in the early 19th century, although it is still very much in the great tradition of the 18th-century English masters. The price, £975, is not very much to pay for a picture of this kind.

The other interesting 18th-century work in the exhibition is a portrait (30 by 25 inches) of Samuel Crompton by Joseph Wright of Derby. It was painted in the years 1777-80 and is one of three versions of the same subject. This may be why it is priced at only £850. But, amusingly enough, the copies were not thought of less highly in Crompton's own time. According to his account book, he received ten guineas for the original portrait and 14 for each of the other versions. It is excellent art, even though in a very academic style, with a specifically English flavor in the rendering of the face, remotely reminiscent of Elizabethan paintings.

Victorian painting of course is now expensive and the exhibition merely reflects the prices which, in my view, have now reached their high-water conceivable level. A typical instance is "The Bride," a portrait of Maria Dorrington by Charles Robert Leslie (1794-1859). Granting that the artist is one of the better-known Victorian painters, £600 is a lot for a small work (10 1/4 by 8 inches) on a panel, conventionally painted in an almost intolerably sentimental style. "A Girl With a Doll" by William Gale (1823-1909), in an oval format (16 by 12 inches) illustrates the later phase of Victorian art. At £850, it is not exactly a bargain.

The third aspect of English art represented in the show, which can be described as the landscape school inspired by French movements—the Barbizon painters and the impressionists—is still very accessible in marked contrast to Victorian art. A pair of river landscapes by Keeley Hallswelle (1832-1891), obviously influenced by such French artists as Harpignies or Daubigny, are priced at £180, about four times more expensive than might have been the case four or five years ago, but very reasonable compared with other price trends in the salesrooms.

Even less expensive, comparatively speaking, if not in absolute terms, is a work by Benjamin William Leader (1831-1923). Leader was possibly the finest British painter working under the direct influence of French impressionism. "Gathering Wood, Ashtead Woods" (Lot 34, 16 by 24 inches) is a canvas that reminds me somewhat of some of Renoir's landscapes, although the style is personal. The price of £600 is reasonable for a work which can only appreciate as the interest in British painting increases.

Apart from focusing attention on some comparatively low-priced sectors of English painting, Agnew's exhibition teaches two other lessons. The first is that the lowest figures in exhibitions of this kind, held by London or Paris galleries, often are actually quite high. The two gouaches by Jean-Baptiste Houin (1750-1817), which can be had for £100 each, are charming, but expensive—they are only 4 by 5 3/4 inches. The second lesson is that the difference in price in galleries and at auction is not always very great. I am not sure that the Beechey and the Leader would not fetch more at auction.

If Agnew's wants to convince buyers that a tour around the London galleries is worth their while, even if they don't mean to spend more than £1,000, the gallery has certainly made its point. Whether the situation will last very much longer is another matter.



"Mrs. Phillip Hills of Colne Park and Her Son Robert," work by Sir William Beechey.

ART IN ITALY: *Paintings and Views of the Riviera*

Carlo Carrà, Sala Comunale, Piazza Marconi, Forte dei Marmi, Italy, to Sept. 26.

The Versilian and Ligurian Riviera, today the playground of northern Italy, was discovered by poets and painters. Carlo Carrà (1881-1966) was one of them. He first came to Forte dei Marmi in the '20s.

An artisan's son born in Quarguento near Turin, he learned to paint mostly at night school, sometimes working as a decorator. He had been to London and Paris. There had been anarchist and Marxist crises in Milan. He found friends among the futurists and was one of the metaphysical painters. In his uncertain and agitated development, typical of the period, only his love for Giotto and Uccello was constant. Here in what was once an ordinary fishing village, Carrà's style settled into that noble, quiet classicism, for which he later became known. The solitary pine tree, peasant house, boat or beach cabin against a stretch of sea—understatements almost to the point of dullness but, on second sight, profound and subtly romantic—were first painted here.

Today this teeming, chic resort is honoring the painter with a retrospective of small works. There are some 50 aquatints, done between 1922 and 1928, drawings, a gouache and an oil or two. These are choppy or calm waves, bathers like thick statues, dogs like toys and houses or trees so lonely that they seem to stand in a dream. There is also an extraordinary late drawing of a bare room with a door open on blackness, full of foreboding. All these, showing more detail and allowing more flourishes than the better known big works, give an intimate view, throw a new light on Carrà's dreamlike intensity, on his work done with the same knowing simplicity of the Renaissance men he most admired.

* * *

Group of Contemporaries, Nuova Navicella, 1 Viale Manin, Viareggio, Italy, to Sept. 10.

Further along the coast, in Viareggio, where Shelley's body was washed ashore and cremated, where D'Annunzio, Duse and Duncan stayed in Belle Epoque villas, the painter Viani was born in 1883 (to die in Ostia in 1936). Like Modigliani, he studied with Fattori. Like him, he painted portraits, sometimes too stylized and oversweet. Later, the chunky night faces, which remind one of Nolde's work, became ever more intense and febrile. At the Nuova Navicella, a "Seawolf" of Viani is a character study, a dark bulk against sunset-red sails. There is also a moody pale woman, emerging from heady darkness.

Besides these two Vianis, the gallery shows other established moderns who reached their zenith in the '30s and later; the delicious joys of life of De Pisis, a clear still life and odd late landscape by Morandi, some glowing Saettis, a reclining little woman in purples by Mafai and Tosi landscapes with their typical thick bloom.

* * *

Vespignani, Galleria Ferretti, 84 Viale Marconi, Viareggio, Italy, to the end of August.

The Ferretti is a new gallery which opened with a show of Vespignani's most recent oils and prints. He is known primarily for his graphics. Vespignani was an Italian "discovery" immediately after World War II with his intricate studies of poor suburbs, waifs, workers' empty lots, junk heaps. His detailed draftsmanship seemed to run parallel to the spirit of early Pasolini writing and films. In the current exhibition his prints of shattered factory windows, of sculls, dried insects, cobwebby weeds, but most of all a heap of decaying shoes, hark back to those unpretentious times—and I liked them best.

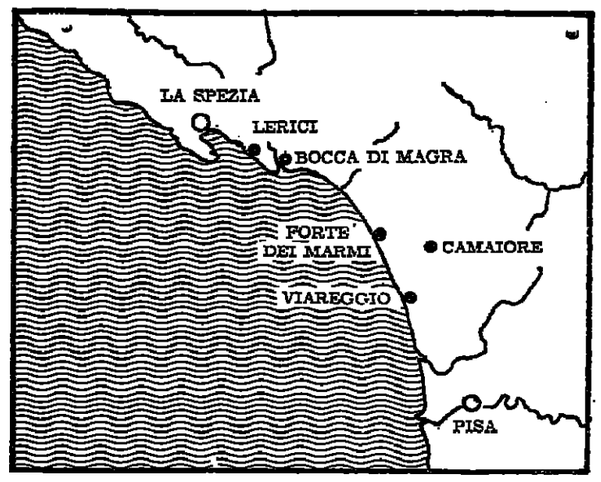
But there are also portraits done in a washy watercolor in drawing technique, tricky, finicky and superficially elegant. There are portraits of the painter Titina Maselli, intelligent, bright and poised like a bird; of the artist's mother whose old features are like crinkled paper; the all too smooth portraits. Though his portraiture is now more sober than it was during the past decade when he indulged in chic Fellini-Satyricon type surface glamour, and sated play of opalescent color and texture, it is still not nearly so sincere as his black and white studies. Those make one wish that the artist would turn to hidden corners and unwanted things and people again and leave the world of fashionable subjects for good.

Lorenzo d'Andrea, who lives and works in nearby Camaiore, will have his first one-man at the Galleria Ferretti at the end of this month.

* * *

Fourth Show "Ai Frati," Chiostro Dei Francescani, Camaiore, Italy, to Sept. 30.

This is an exhibition in a Franciscan monastery organized by a poet. The ebullient Vittorio Grotti has collected together an enormous amount of work, "because I know everyone," he says. "Like Fellini, I just want to gather everything." There is little method in what he has put together, yet the monastery in itself is a treat, the whitewashed cloisters alive with plants and art, the rambling Renaissance building as charmingly rustic as a Tuscan farm. In the end, the variety is more enjoyable than confusing.



The most modern work I could find was Surbone's handsome abstract reliefs made of cut thick paper. Possenti is a witty teller of stories, his watercolors and prints are clever, wry and full of whimsical touches. The humor of Munzlinger's political allegories in his portfolio of prints is much more biting, but just as imaginative. Both Possenti and Munzlinger make prints to Grotti's poems.

Luisa Pagano, a modest primitive, is a discovery. She is a retired opera singer. Her child-like, dreamlike events and landscapes glow in unusual post-Matisse colors. There is even a kinship with the black American painter Thompson. Cascella, Maccari, Passaglia, Caldarella, Guberti and other well known people can be picked out with a little patience—but one single exhibit steals the show.

This is a group of naked sculptures by Attardi, a sick, gnarled wooden king, the malevolent queen, the tormented wormy Everyman, and the series of pencil drawings that led to them. I saw the same protagonists in Rome this spring and they had no effect on me. Here in the bare Franciscan loft, before rough white curtains, and arches left open to the mountain, the pale twisting bodies look stark, evil and dramatic. They are spectacular.

"Of course, they are about the devil, and the things of the devil are best seen in a monastery," says Grotti. "After all, where else has he been so busy?"

* * *

Treccani, Studio 80, Bocca di Magra, Italy, to the end of August.

At the abrupt end of the flat Versilian coast at the mouth of the Magra River is Bocca di Magra, celebrated by Mary McCarthy who lived here in a long, unforgettable short story. The town has the fresh sea smells, shadows, elm trees and white houses which might faintly remind you of New England. There is also an airy, good modern gallery: Studio 80. This month the minor work of expressionist Ernesto Treccani is on view—it is a most pleasant show. His alla prima touch is pure in the watercolors of wild flowers described with the sparsest of calligraphic signs; in the landscapes, walks in woods, all kinds of small universes thrown down with the fewest of cool, blue-green washes. The portraits and figures are less fortuitous and the simplicity is almost caricatural at times. However, most of these small examples whet one's appetite for bigger oils. After Treccani, there will be an exhibition of work by Bueno, a young pop artist, to be followed by a show of drawing and small sculptures by the American Elbert Weinberg.

* * *

Anna Scotti, Sagittario, Lerici, Italy, to the end of August.

To get to Lerici, you climb up the Bella Vista hill from the inland side. At the crest the whole of La Spezia bay with its islands spreads out before you. Byron swam across it. So did Shelley. Goethe and D. H. Lawrence stayed here. But, until recently, few painters, except for the romantic German Hans Thoma, came here.

The Sagittario gallery in Lerici is showing abstractions by Anna Scotti, who lives in nearby Tellaro. This year her painting is less visceral and there is less impasto. Often muted bluish or Payne's gray turbulences are touched with sunset rose and all are permeated by sea moods, intended or not. Small ink washes are more structured than the larger oils.

After Scotti, there will be oils by Ernest Burkhard, whose landscapes are renderings of his Ligurian surroundings, houses, orchard hill and bridge reduced to simple elements, summery shadow and shimmer.

* * *

Banti, Castello di Lerici, Lerici, Italy.

The Genoese-Pisan Castle of Lerici, one of the best examples of this type of architecture, with clean lines dominating the bay, has housed several modern shows in the past. This year's selection is of works by A. M. Banti, sponsored by the tourist office. Traditional figure and portrait studies are hardly brought up to date by marginal pop art devices, and the show would have little interest were it not for the good, amber vaults against which they are displayed.

Beside the small, romanesque chapel and other rooms where Andrea Doria once stayed ("pretending to be sick" says the Blue Guide), there is also a youth hostel on the top platform. It was conceived by one of Italy's earliest hippies, Madi from Lerici, who used to dance on the battlements. Today it is still run by the picturesque old chatelaine. "When we started, right after the Second World War, we had no blankets. I used to cover the young people with Italian flags instead," she said.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

When 11 Distinguished Artists Go to the Louvre

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK.—Artists' comments on the work of other artists can be pertinent, colorful and often bitchier than anybody's. They may also tell us more about the artists making them than about what they're talking. Manet, for instance, wrote in a letter to Monet, "You're a good friend of Renoir. You might to advise him to give up painting." Degas said of one of Meissonier's huge battle paintings in the Louvre, "Everything in that picture is metal except the armor." El Greco is supposed to have looked at Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" and remarked, "He was a good man; it's a pity he couldn't paint."

In this day when most art books are based on an idea (for packaging, that is), rather than on ideas, that which was behind the new book by Pierre Schneider called "Louvre Dialogues" (Atheneum, $10) must have seemed inspired. The idea was for Schneider, an American critic writing in Paris, to take 11 distinguished and highly varied artists to the Louvre, not so he could simply record their comments, but in order to lead them into provocative and revealing discussion of the works encountered. That way the idea (no more gimmicky than most) would lead to ideas, as well.

The artists with whom he walked and talked include Chagall, Miro, Giacometti, Saul Steinberg, Barnett Newman, Sam Francis, Soulages, plus a few whose own works interest me so little I couldn't care less about their observations on the art in the Louvre. Among the latter are Bram Van Velde and Zao Wou-ki. I'm not mad for Barnett Newman, either, but what does an artist famous for his pictures of thin vertical stripes down the sides of enormous canvases of solid color think about a picture as immensely complicated as Delacroix's "The Death of Sardanapalus"? That could be interesting. What Newman said was, "Terrific! What is interesting to me here is the spiral perspective, as against processional or vertical perspective . . . The picture really swings."

Translations

Actually Schneider's own comments are more interesting than anybody's, in spite of the fact that his prose, translated from the French, can get most annoyingly turgid. He says things like "The paradox was a parable" (of Chagall's efforts to "cultivate ingenuousness"), and "The intransitive art of the Renaissance called for an abstract space," and "The lamp of second sight can only light itself at the blinding fire of history." No matter. He does lead his generally and surprisingly inarticulate companions into talk that will be rewarding for readers who know both their art and that being looked at well enough to be able to transcribe what is, most often, a kind of verbal shorthand.

When abstract-surrealist Joan Miro, for instance, says of a landscape by Corot, "Tiny little strokes—ping! ping! ping!—in their right places," it sounds ridiculous, unless you know Miro's paintings, and what a tremendous concentration of energy he puts into a tiny detail, isolated and reduced to the point where it's no longer a detail in a whole but the point where a hammer strikes (Schneider attempts to put this sort of explanation in context, but readers not deeply familiar with Miro may find it extremely difficult to accept.

When Sam Francis, looking at Le Nain's "A Family of Peasants in an Interior," says "No air. You can't breathe," and of Fra Angelico's "Coronation of the Virgin," that "it reminds me of the hippies. It's psychedelic painting. Sweet, candid, full of effects and sentimentality," his words won't mean much unless you keep in mind his own vast compositions of largely untouched surface with suggestions of drifting curtains at each side.

Barnett Newman, who reduced the spectacle of the Crucifixion to a couple of vertical lines, faces David's enormous "Coronation of Napoleon" and says, "Talk about wide-screen! This was done before the movies. I am not laughing at the guys who make movies in pictures. I am glad that David painted this, otherwise the movie guys wouldn't have known what to do. I am not joking about spectacle art; we just can't see it with unspoiled, pre-movie eyes any more."

Skinny Sculptors

Saul Steinberg looks at the same David picture and says, "What an incredible thing to do. Those huge candlesticks, for example, painted again and again in perspective, what a nightmare. It is the opposite of painting, it is physical labor. Only in sculpture are art and work connected. The sculptor needs to exercise his body. I distrust skinny sculptors." In view of the incredible detail of Steinberg's own works, it's a fascinating response. I would be curious, too, to hear what he thought of skinny Giacometti and his skinny sculptures.

Chagall's comments—and this is odd in view of the fact that his own art was the subject of an exhibition at the Louvre when he and Schneider visited it, and one might have expected him to be very mellow—were as rough as anybody's. "Bonnard? A beefsteak that has been handled too much"; Rubens, "He is a pig, but he is a great artist"; Ingres, he "disturbs me. There is something overstuffed about him. There is a sort of impotence in his portraits. They seem overworked, chiaroscuro. One thinks of Magritte." Of the Winged Victory, as they passed by, "It moves me more than Brancusi." And of Pissarro, "I'm not mentioning Pissarro, because he is nothing."

Enthusiasms

But there were also great Chagall enthusiasms, among them Watteau's poignant portrait of an actor, "Gilles," wearing a clown's costume. "That surpasses everybody," he said. "That comes closest to Rembrandt. I would give all of Corot for that pair of pants. It sings and it weeps."

Sam Francis, incidentally, also had something to say about that picture. "Great. You can see it as a young man's painting. No disappointments."

Other artists had comments to make on the Delacroix "Sardonapalus" that Barnett Newman found such an interesting experiment in spiral perspective. Van Velde said, "It is the portrait of the voyeur. Horrible. It borders on panic, on nightmare." Saul Steinberg wrote of it as being "based on a script, a handwriting." Jean-Paul Riopelle called it "A real Western!"

The Museum

The Louvre dialogues are, clearly, less than brilliantly illuminating, and so the "idea" for the book proves disappointing. But Schneider's interpolations, as well as his preface to the book, make excellent reading. The preface is a history of the Louvre, which at one time housed the first newspaper published in France, at others was a gunpowder factory and then the Stock Exchange, and during the Revolution of 1848 was used by soldiers who not only bivouacked there but drank from the Greek and Roman vases, it is reported, without breaking one.

No less interesting are Schneider's comments on how artists of past and present have responded to the Louvre as a museum, what they got out of it, why so many who have rejected the past still come back, unable to leave what can be a consuming fire, a drug, a mortifier—or the food and drink they need to live.

Curious

What's especially curious is to note how in that vast treasure house of countless objects and areas, the walkers almost all turned to the same works, chiefly Egyptian, Sumerian, the art of the East, just a handful of figures of the Renaissance, and, of course, the French masters of the 19th century.

Giacometti touches on why: "What I love in the past is exactly what is most like: . . . my way of seeing things. I prefer a thousand times Byzantine to Western painting." And to those who know his own stick-thin sculptured figures, the relationship is clear. But whether the attenuated figures of Byzantine art played a major role in shaping his own, or whether he turns to them as a mature son rediscovering his once rejected family, isn't clear—and it's more than we have a right to ask in this sort of book.

omment

In his garbled and infactual review of the extant exhibit ight Afro-American Artists" the Rath Museum in Geneva, IHT, Aug. 3), David Shirey pre- its clear evidence that he is ely remiss in his knowledge of erican art history (i.e., his erence to Jasper Francis Crop- as a black artist!) and black ople.

s director of that exhibit, I l obliged to comment on some his most wayward statements highly questionable evalua- ns in an effort to prevent: the public from getting the ong impression as to the basic ent of the show; 2) the pos- ility of the participating artists ering irreparable harm, and the establishment of ground- rk for dissension amongst sts in the black community. The basic intent of the Geneva hibit, as I clearly stated in my roduction in the catalogue, s "to provide international ex- sure for a *select* group of ck American artists in the pe that an imaginative cross- tion of artistic expression by icks would serve to promote ter understanding of, and ap- ciation for, the Afro-Amer- n achievement and potential." is sojourn in Europe might t have been at all necessary if ny black artists had not en so thwarted in their at- pts to enter the mainstream *American* art. In America, y are ceremoniously excluded m exhibitions and collections home and those sent abroad. reover, they are constantly bjected to assiduously negative iticisms by instant "experts" Shirey who consciously labor keep the Afro-American artist his place"—thus creating lack art," a nonexistent art rm!

Shirey's pretense of being con- rned with the show's title is whright perverse in its hypoc- y. He knows very well that the e of a prefix to identify the rious ethnic groups is an ac- pted practice in America's guage and literature. The olitary and natural selection the term "Afro-American," as ed in the title, was never meant to specify anything else but the *ethnicity* of this particular group of American artists. It was *not* used to delineate a "school" of art, or a peculiar aesthetic, or the socio-political goals or ambitions of these exhibiting artists except as these concerns surfaced themselves in the free expressions of the individual artists.

Shirey further insinuated that some kind of unethical censorship was exercised here. I also explained in the catalogue introduction that there was no primary concern either to include or to exclude "protest art" from the Geneva show. The problem was, in fact, that so much art of this expression fell so far *short* of being *art* that it would serve no good purpose in presenting it to American audiences, let alone European! I suspect further that Shirey, like a great many whites, would have preferred to see only *negative* aspects of blacks and their life in America for the sheer expiation of their deep guilt feelings.

To have organized an exhibit of that type would certainly have violated my trust as a director! As one who is most concerned with excellence in art I chose instead to present a collection of works that, in my opinion, is not only qualitative and innovative but also technically superior. Since most art created by black Americans today is required to be *totally* sociological in content, it does not surprise me that Shirey chose to dismiss the show as being lacking in content and quality. Had he possessed the intelligence and openmindedness *demanded* of an art critic, he certainly would have discerned that the works in this exhibition have indeed been determined by the "black experience" of each artist.

All in all, the exhibition succeeds mightily in demonstrating that there are young blacks who are indeed contemplative, who share the same aesthetic concerns with *quality* artists everywhere. This is the kind of communication we require.

HENRI GHENT.

Rath Museum, Geneva.

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85⅝	54	AbbtL 1.10	384	63⅝	64¼	63¼	65⅜	+ ½
60	45¼	ACF Ind 2.40	39	57	57	56¼	56⅝	— ¼
17½	12¾	AcmeClev .80	14	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
61¼	42½	Acme Mkt 2b	22	59	59½	58½	59¼	
14¾	12¼	AdmsEx .76g	32	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Ad Millis .20	20	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½	
47½	23⅞	Address .45g	73	35⅜	36⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
21	8	Admiral	27	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
69½	45⅜	AetnaLfe 1.60	142	68½	69	65½	69¾	
27¼	20½	Alleen Inc	75	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod .20b	24	56¾	57⅜	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅜
26½	19	Ir RAed .9	21	23⅜	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	3½	AJ Industries	25	3⅞	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
46⅝	34¼	Akzona 1a	1	45½	45½	45½	45½	
17⅝	15¼	Ala Gas 1.10	7	15⅛	16	15½	15¾	— ⅛
46	26⅛	AlbertoC .32	28	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	
24¾	18⅛	Alcan Alum 1	343	18½	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	17	AlcoStand .30	26	19¼	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	23⅝	Alexndrs .30r	138	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
17⅛	12½	AllAmLf .24g	12	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	
18½	11⅛	Alles Co .10g	13	14	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¼
32½	19⅞	AllegLud 1.40	31	24¼	24½	23⅞	24	
45⅝	35	AllgLud pf 3	13	39⅞	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
25⅜	19½	AllegPw 1.36	49	21¼	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	23¾	Allied Ch 1.20	138	32⅛	33¼	32¾	32¼	
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28⅞	19¾	AlldMills .75	15	19½	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ¾
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1	6	Allied Super	30	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	AllisCh .15g	241	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14	
27½	20½	AllrigAut .60	12	24¼	25¼	24¾	25	+ ½
19¾	13¾	Alpha P Cem	18	15⅞	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
70	49⅝	Alcoa 1.80	43	55⅝	55⅞	55½	55½	— ⅛
14⅛	11½	AMDAC .50	9	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
25⅛	21¾	Amer Es 1.20	1	24	24	24	24	— ¼
44⅝	39¼	Am Es pf2.60	10	42	42	42	42	+ ½
71½	43⅜	AmHess .15d	1606	57	57	55	55⅞	— ⅞
157¾	95¼	AmeH pf3.50	623	126	126	121	122½	—4
72¾	53½	AAirFltr .80	12	71¾	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	+ ⅜
37⅝	21⅞	Am Airl .40p	294	34⅝	35	34¼	34½	— ⅜
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37⅞	32	A Cyan 1.25	152	35¾	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
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49¾	28⅜	ADistTel .50g	17	48	48⅛	47¾	47¾	— ¼
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28	24⅞	AGnBd 1.45g	60	26⅛	26¼	25½	26⅝	+ ⅛
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35	27⅝	A Gnin pf1.80	100	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅞
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	67	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
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39	30⅝	Am Hosp .26	153	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37	— ⅜
19⅞	11⅜	AmInvst .37g	55	15⅝	15½	15	15½	— ⅞
38	23⅝	MediAcal .12	95	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+ ¼
37⅝	29½	A MtlClx 1.40	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
106⅞	87¼	A MtlClx pf 4	3	91½	91½	91	91	+1
9	5⅞	Am Motors	346	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
43⅛	35½	ANalGas 2.20	182	35⅞	36	35½	36	+ ¼
66¼	41½	A ResDv .11g	42	56¾	57⅜	56¼	56½	— ¼
21⅝	16⅝	Am Seat .72	6	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
35	24	Am Ship .60b	x52	25	26½	25	26½	+ ¾
28¾	22½	A Smelt 1.0	126	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
53⅞	41¾	AmSoAf .70	78	43¼	43⅝	42½	43⅜	— ⅛
32¼	19¼	Am Stand .40	68	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
91	68¾	A Std pf4.75	57	73½	74	73½	73½	
27¾	22½	Am Sterli .52	72	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	
12⅛	8¼	AT&T wt	329	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
53⅞	42½	Am T&T 2.60	997	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	
57⅞	54	Am T&T pf 4	338	57¾	57¾	57⅜	57⅝	— ¼
17	13	AWatWk .60	10	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
23	15	Ameron .40	27	16½	16½	16	16	— ⅛
78½	74¼	Ametek .60a	26	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
39⅝	31½	Amfac .60	26	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
73¾	54	AMP Inc .64	162	65⅞	66	64⅞	64⅞	—1¾
10¾	7½	AmpPgh .27g	10	8¼	8¼	8	8	
25⅜	13⅞	Ampex Corp	202	16	16⅛	15¾	16	
10⅛	9	Amstar pf.68	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	
41⅞	29½	Amsted 1.60	38	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Amtel .20	21	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	16½	Anaconda 1	682	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
40	33	Anch Hock 1	21	34¼	35	34¼	35	+ ⅜
23	15¾	Ancorp .48b	8	16⅛	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
47¾	36½	And Clay 1.20	4	46¾	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
18½	12½	ApacheCp .25	38	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	+ ¼
36⅝	21⅛	ApcoO 1.29f	49	25⅞	25⅞	24¾	25½	+ ¼
14¾	9¾	Apeco Cp .16	102	11	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	18⅝	APL Corp	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
18⅞	10½	Applied Mag	124	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
147½	117	ARA Svc .18	17	143½	143¼	143	143⅝	+ ½
26¼	14⅛	Arcata .10g	41	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
39⅞	30¾	ArcataN pf 2	2	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
48¼	33	Arch Dan 1	34	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36¾	— ¼
25	19⅜	Ariz PSv 1.08	142	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
13	5½	Arlans D Str	128	6	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅞	ArlenRltyDv	108	12⅝	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
23⅛	15¾	Armco Stl 1	111	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
30	26½	Armc pf 2.10	30	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	
72½	54	Armr pf4.75	z1750	72½	73¼	70½	70½	—1¼
39⅜	31½	Armst Ck .80	78	36⅝	37½	36¾	37X	+ ⅛
40	3¼	rm u 1.6	647	37⅛	37	37⅛	24¼	⅛
47	25	Arvin Ind 1	10	38⅛	38½	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
30½	21	Ashld Oil 1.20	105	23⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
59	44½	AshlO pf2.40	3	48	48¼	48	48¼	+1¼
10⅝	6⅞	Assd Brew	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
57½	40	Assd DG 1.20	143	56¼	57⅛	56½	57	+ ¾
35	30⅛	Asd Sp 1.20b	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	Assd Transp	8	12½	12½	12½	12½	
21¾	13⅞	Athlone .20g	43	17	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅞

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25½	23⅛	AtlCyEl 1.36	18	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅝	
78¼	61⅛	Atl Richfld 2	297	73⅜	75	73¼	74½	+2
61	51	AtlRch pf3.75	z1500	52⅝	53	52½	53	+ ¾
130¼	104⅝	All Rich pf 3	9	124½	127	123¾	126½	+3½
58⅜	47½	AtlRch pf2.80	56	56¼	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
3½	2⅝	Atlas Corp	44	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	
16¾	13⅞	Atlas pf.50k	2213	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
14½	8⅜	ATO Inc .08a	35	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	
65¼	43⅝	Autom Data	102	57½	57⅞	56½	57⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Automin Ind	48	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅜	
18	12⅛	Avco Corp	263	16¼	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
5½	3⅞	Avco Cp wt	30	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
45	37¼	Avco pf3.20	55	44⅝	45⅛	44½	44¼	+ ⅛
112	82¼	Avon Pd 1.30	178	97¼	97⅝	96	97	— ⅛
24	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	40	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
43⅝	2⅝	BakrOilT .70	26	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅛
		B						
34⅝	28	Balt GE 1.82	261	30	30⅛	29¾	30	
72½	57¼	Balt pf B4.50	z30	63	63	63	63	— ½
15	½	Bangor Pun	16	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
39	25⅜	Bk ofCal 1.34	6	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
52	38¼	Bank of NY 2	17	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	
72½	49½	banTr 2.84	558	52⅝	55⅝	52⅝	52½	— ½
59⅞	44	Bard CR .25a	20	58⅝	59⅝	58½	59	+ ¾
14¾	8½	Basic Inc .40	14	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	9½	Bates Mfg	44	11⅞	13	11⅞	12⅝	+1
24½	14¼	Bates Mf pf 1	15	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
38½	22¾	Bathind .20	140	38⅛	38½	38	37⅞	— ⅜
160½	46⅜	BauschLb .80	248	155½	157⅜	153	156¼	+1¾
35⅞	25¼	Baxt Lab .11	71	34	34½	34	34⅝	— ⅛
12¾	9⅞	Bayk Cig .50	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
56¾	40¼	Bearings 1	2	57	57⅞	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
28⅜	25	Bearings wl	5	28½	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
44	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	33	42⅝	42½	42¼	42⅛	+ ⅛
100¾	82¾	Beat F pf2.70	2	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¼	+2¼
46½	26⅝	Beckma .50	32	39⅞	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ¼
47	31	Bect Dick .30	167	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ¾
21⅝	12	BeectAir .60	35	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅛
24¾	16⅛	BelcoPet .50b	40	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
29¼	22½	Belden 1.20	9	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	
43½	25⅝	Bendix 1.60	83	43¼	43½	43⅛	43¼	+ ¾
66½	48¼	Bendix pf 3	7	64⅝	65⅝	64½	65	+ ¼
64⅞	50⅝	BenefiCp 1.60	89	59⅜	60½	59⅝	60⅛	+ ¾
192	154	Benefi pf5.50	3	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾	+5
99½	80½	Benefi pf4.30	2	87	87¾	87	87½	+1
10	5½	Benguet	195	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
		Benguet fn	5	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
13½	7¼	Berkey Pho	304	12⅞	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ¼
27¾	20¼	Beth Stl 1.20	995	26⅞	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅞
39⅞	35¾	Big Three .52	9	38¼	39	38¼	39	+ ¼
79	6	BACKDeckr 1	43	76⅞	77	76⅝	76⅞	
24¾	16	BlairJohn .48	10	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
28¼	19¾	Bliss Laug 1	15	22	22	21⅞	22	
35½	25	Block HR .24	758	29⅞	29⅝	28½	28⅞	— ⅞
78½	53¾	Blue Bell 1.20	57	70¼	71¾	70¼	71⅝	+1⅜
21½	11¾	Bobbie Brks	42	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
25¼	14⅝	Boeing Co .40	179	16¼	16½	16	16¼	
49⅞	21⅛	BoisCas .25b	830	24⅞	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	
16½	8	Bond Ind	10	13¼	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
28¼	19¼	BookMth 1.28	19	23	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	24⅞	Borden 1.20	279	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26½	— ¼
32¼	23¾	BorgWar 1.25	41	29	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
13⅝	7½	Borman .10p	12	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
40⅞	34⅞	BosEdis 2.36	39	35½	36⅞	35½	35¾	+ ¾
115¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z120	112	112½	112	112½	+ ½
17⅝	9⅞	Bourns Inc	5	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Branif Airw	216	12	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
36½	30¼	BriggSt 1.40	13	25	25½	24¾	34¼	— ⅛
70⅝	59⅞	Brist My 1.20	298	61	61	61	61	⅛
50	41¼	BristMy pf 2	6	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
		BrPet fn.30g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
48⅞	34⅝	Bdwy Hale 1	4	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ¾
53½	43½	BdwyHal pf 2	204	52	52½	51	51	— ½
39⅛	29½	BrkwyGls .70	13	30¼	30¼	30	30	
27⅝	23⅝	BklynUG .72	1	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Brown C	9	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
16½	10	BwnShrp .20	32	15¼	15⅞	14¾	15	— ⅜
42	33⅝	BwnShoe 1.50	79	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
36	18⅝	Brunswk .12	94	34⅞	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
32	23⅝	Bucy Er 1.20	19	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ¼
15	10¼	Budd Co	70	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
65	52	Budd Co pf 5	z15	56½	58	56½	58	+1½
10½	6	Budget Ind	56	9	9	8½	8½	— ½
44	34½	BuffForg 1.20	2	43	43¼	43	43¼	
27⅜	20½	BulovaW .60	44	23⅝	24	23⅛	23¾	
17¼	9½	Bunkr Ramo	135	11⅞	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
51¼	31¼	BunkR pf1.50	1	37	37	37	37	
49⅞	36¼	Burl Ind 1.40	454	41¾	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	33½	Burl No 1.12g	157	55	55	54	54	—1⅛
9	6⅝	BurlNor pf.55	451	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
26½	18¼	Burndy .70	9	25⅝	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
139½	104½	Burrghs .60	241	137½	139½	137	139½	+4¼
15¾	10⅝	Bush Univ	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
		C						
50⅝	40½	Cabot Cp .70	5	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ½
13⅝	6⅝	Cadence Ind	6	7¼	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	
16½	10	Callahn Mng	45	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35	25½	CampRLk .45	79	27	27¼	26⅞	27	—1
		Camp R fn.45	5	23½	23½	23½	23½	
36	29⅞	Camp Sp 1.10	163	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
9	6½	Cdn Brew .40	16	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
		CdnBrw fn.40	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
78½	63	CdnPac 3.25g	52	69⅝	70	69	70	+ ¼
		CdP fn3.25g	2	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	
19½	14¾	CanalR 1.10	3	18¼	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
48¼	29	Cap C Bdcts	52	46½	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	+ ½
79¾	48½	carbrun 1.50	41	64½	64½	64⅛	64½	+ ½
17⅞	13⅝	Carlisle .60	151	17½	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+1⅛
83	½	CeroC&Oh 5	250	74	74	74	74	
24⅞	17	Carp Tec 1.20	27	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
40⅞	32	CarrierCp .60	21	35½	35½	35	35½	+ ½
17⅞	15¾	CarrGen .10h	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19	14¾	CartWal .40a	82	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
27	16⅝	CastleCke .0	78	17½	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ½
7½	4¼	CCI Corp	30	5⅛	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	
31	18	Ceco Corp .90	3	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	
65¾	57½	Celan pfA4.50	2	57⅞	58	57⅞	58	+ ½
51½	36½	Cenco Ins .30	3	44⅝	45⅛	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅜
27	20⅝	Cen Hud 14	7	22⅞	22	21¾	21⅞	—
2¼	2¼	CenIllLt 1.56	39	26⅛	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
22⅝	17¾	CenllPS 1.20	37	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
26⅞	21⅛	CenlaEl 1	16	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
21¼	17¼	CenMPw 1.20	6	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛

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51⅞	43¾	CentSWst 2	46	43½	43⅝	43¼	43½	
27¼	2½	Cent Soya 1	9	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
22⅞	17	CenTelUt .90	127	18⅝	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞	14	Cerro Co .80	67	15¾	16⅛	15⅞	15¾	— ⅛
34½	23⅝	Cert-teed .80	65	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅝
28⅞	17½	CessnaAir .60	11	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
25⅛	17⅝	CFI Stl .80a	2	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
9	4⅝	Chadbrn Inc	65	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
41¼	29½	ChampS 1.20	426	39⅞	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	31¾	Charter NY 2	65	32⅞	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
61¾	47⅞	ChaseManh 2	625	50⅞	51⅛	50⅝	50⅞	+ ¼
55¾	32⅛	ChsMT 1.73g	59	55	55¾	55	55½	+ ½
29	20¼	Checker Mot	1	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	16	Chemetrn .40	55	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
70⅝	52	ChemNY 2.88	272	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	— ¼
38⅝	29½	ChesVa 1.60	5	31	31¼	30⅞	31¼	
67	50	Ches Ohio 4	72	66	66½	65⅝	66½	+ ¾
58⅜	44½	Chesbgh 1.04	26	54⅝	55	54⅞	54¾	+ ¼
13¾	7⅞	Chi East Ill	34	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
19½	10⅛	ChiMil SPP	261	15¼	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
36	12½	Chi Mil SP pf	3	30⅝	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	35	ChiPneuT 2	44	42¼	43	42⅝	42½	+ ¼
27¼	15¾	ChRIP cl UP	25	27	27	26	27	— ½
27⅛	15¾	Ch RI cl NW	18	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	ChocFull .10d	9	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
9⅞	5½	Chris Craft	37	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
20½	12	ChrisCft cvpf	2	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12	6	ChrisCft prpf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	
24¾	18	Chromall .60	54	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
102	79½	Chrom pf 5	3	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	+1
33⅞	24½	Chryslr .60	481	30⅞	31½	30½	30¾	— ⅛
17	11½	Chrysler wt	97	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
25½	20⅞	CinnBell 1.30	7	22⅝	22	22⅝	22⅞	
29½	23½	Cinn GE 1.56	24	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
122¼	114½	CinG pf9.30	z12	117½	117½	117½	117½	
64	54	CinGE pf 4	z1057	57	57	57	57	+ ¼
48½	36⅝	CinMilac 1.40	17	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	40⅝	CIT Finl 2	35	43⅝	44¼	43½	44¼	+1
117	101½	CIT pf5.50C	1	109	109	109	109	
49½	41½	CitiesSvc 22.0	89	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅞	City Inv .50	182	20⅝	20¾	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
43¼	31	CityInv pf B2	52	36½	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ½
11⅞	7	City Strs	10	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
493	36	Clark Eq 1.40	4	49½	49½ (garbled)			
24⅝	15	Clark Oil .40	41	17⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+1
79½	57	Clev Clif 1.80	9	70¼	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞	+ ⅛
42¾	33½	ClevElIll 2.24	104	34½	34	34¼	34½	
8	10	Clev Pitts	z230	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
11½	6½	Cle Pitt spl	50	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
50⅞	33⅞	Clorox .75g	39	46½	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+ ¾
27½	18½	CluettPea .90	49	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	14⅝	CluettP pf.1	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
25¼	17½	CNA Finl .50	217	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
22½	24	CNA pf A1.10	20	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
56¼	45⅛	Coast St Gas	47	51¼	51⅝	51	51	— ⅛
62⅝	50	CstSGs pf1.19	12	57	57¼	57	57¼	
109⅝	81¾	CocaCol 1.58	98	107⅞	108⅞	107⅝	108⅞	+1⅛
46½	25¾	Coca Btlg .66	22	44	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ¼
25	20½	Coldwl Bnkr	15	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
34¼	21¼	Colecoln .08b	37	35⅛	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅜
50⅞	43⅛	Colg Pal 1.40	69	49⅛	49⅝	49	49⅛	+ ⅜
61	50	Colg P pf3.50	z50	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1½
27¼	23	CollinsAlk .56	17	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	— ⅜
29⅞	11¾	Colins rad	89	14	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ½
40⅞	33¼	ColonS 1.40a	35	3	34 (garbled)			
8⅜	30½	Colointst 1.60	17	30½ (garbled)			29⅞	—1¼
50	42	Colo Sou pf 4	z180	50	50	49	49	—1
25⅛	14¼	Colt Ind .60	53	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
55¾	45¼	Colt In pf4.25	6	50	50	50	50	
24¾	19¼	Colt In pf1.60	1	20	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
49⅞	30⅞	CBS 1.40b	37	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
40¾	33¼	Colu Gas 1.76	62	34⅝	35	34⅞	35	
7⅞	9¾	ColuPict .42f	65	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
32½	25¼	ColSoOh 1.80	34	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
70½	49	CmbEn 1.40	129	66¼	66	66¼	66½	
40⅞	17	ComlSolv .40	54	24⅝	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
26½	15	ComlSol pf.90	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
43⅞	34½	ComwE 2.20b	120	35	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
16½	12¼	ComwEd wt	71	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	
122⅝	113⅝	ComE pf9.44	3	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	
24⅞	23½	ComE pf1.90	121	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
27½	22	ComE pf7.42	5	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
19½	13½	Comw Oil .60	40	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
33½	25	ComO pf1.72	42	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅜	Comput Sci	191	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9½	+ ¼
45½	25½	Comptg Soft	43	26¾	27¼	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
84½	49⅛	Consat .50	42	63⅝	64⅜	63⅝	64⅜	+1½
26¼	18⅝	Cone Mills 1	125	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	21¾	
33½	23	ConnMt 1.31g	35	33⅛	33⅛	32	32	— ¾
29	15⅛	Conrac .60	6	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
29	24⅞	Con Edis 1.80	95	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
91½	80	Con Edis pf 6	3	81½	81½	81½	81½	
72½	63¼	Con Edis pf 5	2	66¼	66	66¼	66¼	
46⅞	39⅝	Con Fds 1.20	56	46¾	47	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
118	100	Con Fd pf4.50	7	112	112¼	110¼	112¼	— ¾
50½	30¼	Con Froght 1	30	49¼	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	+ ¼
50⅞	5½	Con Lcasing	156	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
33	27⅜	ConNatG 1.83	50	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
27½	29½	Cons Power 2	227	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	94¾	ConPw pf7.45	11	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
73	59½	ConPw pf450	20	62¼	62¼	62½	62¼	— ¾
63	58	ConPw pf4.16	z140	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	—1
19¼	12⅝	Cont Air Lin	53	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	— ⅜
45¼	34½	Cont Can 1.60	106	38	38½	38	38½	+ ¼
11⅝	7	Cont Cop .15g	10	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
49¾	36½	Contl Corp 2b	66	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅛
53½	41½	Cl Cp pfA2.50	26	52⅞	52⅞	52¾	52¾	+ ½
51½	42	Cl Cp pfB2.50	4	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
39½	21¾	ConIll 1.77g	48	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
24½	16⅝	ConMtgl .86g	114	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
39½	28⅝	Cont Oil 1.50	148	32⅝	32¾	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
56	41½	Cont Oil pf 2	1	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ½
12⅞	11¼	Cont Stl .40	25	11¼	11⅝	11	11	— ¾
27⅜	19½	Cont Tel .80	95	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
85	47	Control Data	229	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59½	+2
36½	24⅝	Cook Unit .50	59	26¾	28	26¾	27⅞	+1⅜
37½	29	Cooperin 1.40	11	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	18½	Cooper Labs	11	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	+ ½
19½	12⅝	Cooper T	30	16½	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	16¾	CoopT pf1.25	5	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
69	53	Copeland 1.20	19	63½	63¾	63	63¾	+ ⅜
42¾	27⅝	CoppRge .25p	19	29	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	12⅛	Copwld Stl 1	27	16	16⅛	16	16	
277	174½	CorGlW 2.50a	18	241	243	240½	240½	+1
12⅞	8	Cowles Com	22	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
31	17¾	Cox Bdcst .30	22	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39¾	32½	CPC Intl 170	4	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34¼	
47⅝	33⅜	Crane 1.60b	16	47	47¾	47	47½	+ ½
24	17⅝	CredFin .72	19	23	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
41¼	34	CrockNtl 1.60	50	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
20	14	CrompK .80	34	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
27¼	21¾	CrouseHind 1	29	25⅜	26	25½	25½	— ¼
16½	9½	CrowColl .65f	177	10¼	11¼	10½	11⅛	+1
23⅝	17⅞	Crown Cork	70	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
38	29¼	CrwnZell 1.20	325	32½	33½	32⅜	33½	+1
31⅜	18¼	CTS Corp .40	19	30	30¼	30	30	—
52	35½	CummEn .88	85	50⅛	50⅛	49⅜	49⅝	— ½
13¼	7	Cunn Drug	19	8	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	CurtissWrt	40	12	12⅛	12	12	
29⅞	16½	CurtissWr A	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
42¼	28	CutlerH 1.20	58	42½	43	42½	42¾	+ ⅜
27⅜	22	cyclops .50g	5	26⅛	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
42¾	31¾	Cyprus Min 1	12	36½	37	36½	37	+ ½
		D						
53⅛	32¾	Damon Corp	18	53⅛	52½	52⅛	52⅞	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Dan River	36	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
37⅛	26⅝	Dana Cp 1.25	8	34¼	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
44⅝	35⅛	Dart Ind .30b	161	43	43⅝	43	43	+ ¼
50	41	Dart Ind pf 2	8	47½	48	47⅜	48	+ ½
19¾	11⅛	Data Process	50	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
21¾	15⅛	DaycoCp 1.14	147	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
27⅞	18⅝	Daytin .24	83	19	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
40¼	26½	DaytnHud .50	56	39	39½	39	39⅝	+ ¾
27⅝	22⅝	DaytnPL 1.66	27	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	39⅝	Deere Co 2	122	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49	
22½	16½	DelmarP 1.12	36	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
29¾	21¾	Del Mnte 1.10	85	23⅝	23⅝	23	23½	— ⅛
50	33¼	Delta Air .50	108	45½	46	45⅛	46	+ ½
8¼	4⅞	Deltec Intl	20	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
36¾	22	Denn Mfg .63	12	34	34	33½	34	+ ¼
12½	6¾	DennyRst .04	72	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
54½	24¾	Dentsplyint 1	28	35⅞	36⅞	35⅝	36⅝	+1¼
68¼	45⅛	Dereco pf B	7	65⅝	66⅞	65⅝	66⅞	+ ⅞
33⅞	24	DeSotoInc .40	12	27⅞	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	19½	DetEdis 1.40	66	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
120	112	Det Ed pf9.32	z180	115	116	115	116	+ ¼
90	73⅛	Det Ed pf5.50	6	76½	76⅞	76½	76⅞	+ ¾
22	6⅝	Dexter .24	13	18	18	18	18	
18⅛	13	DialFinan .50	19	18	18¼	17⅞	18	— ¼
47	36⅞	DiamIntl1.80	135	40⅝	40⅞	39⅞	40½	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	Diam Sham 1	43	18	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
36½	28¼	Dia Sh pfC 2	6	29	29½	9	29½	+ ½
19⅞		DiaS pf D1.20	33	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—
12¾	7⅞	Dictaphone	71	8	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
56⅝	45	Diebold .40	25	56	56¼	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	DiGiorg .60	57	16½	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅜
85½	52⅛	Digital Equip	77	77½	78½	76⅝	76¾	— ⅛
17½	11¾	Dillinghm .40	174	13½	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
36	28½	Dilling pf B 2	1	31	31	31	31	+ ½
26	19¾	Dillon Co .80	26	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
128⅞	77	Disney .20	65	114¾	117¾	114¾	117¾	+3½
58½	49	DistSeag 1.20	73	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	— ⅛
14½	8	Diversind .36	2	8⅞	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
31½	22⅝	DivMge 1.56g	103	28½	28⅜	28½	28⅝	+ ½
33⅞	22⅛	DrPepper .40	43	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅞	
73⅝	56½	DomeMns .80	100	65⅝	65¼	64⅛	64¾	—2¾
10⅛	8⅞	DomFnd .41g	26	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25½	18⅝	Donnelley .44	73	24⅝	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
30½	20½	Doric Cp .32	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛	— ⅜
16½	8¼	Dorr Oliver	10	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	
23⅞	16⅛	Dorsey .10	11	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
52½	39¼	Dover Cp .75	23	52¾	52¾	52½	52½	
74	61½	Dow Chem	354	73⅜	74½	73¾	73⅞	+ ⅜
40	34½	DravoCp 1.40	4	37	37⅛	37	37	
37½	27	DressInd 1.40	51	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
44⅝	33⅞	Dress pf 2.20	2	38⅛	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
38⅞	30⅛	Dressr pfB 2	19	34¾	35	34½	35	+ ½
33⅞	25⅝	Dreyfus Cp 1	16	29½	29 (garbled)			
27⅝	21¾	Duke Pw 1.40	74	22¼	22⅞	22	22¼	
115⅝	105	Duke pf8.70	z150	110	110	110	110	
94½	91	Duke pf6.75	20	93½	93½	93	93	—1
64¼	52⅛	DumBrad 1.30	85	54¾E (garbled)			5	+1½
44½	22½	Duolan .72f	80	26¼	26½	25½	25⅝	—1⅛
152½	129½	duPont 3.75g	194	152¾	153⅝	152½	(garbled)	7
60½		duONT PF (garbled)						
26⅝	22	Duq Lt 1.66	52	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
31½	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z230	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝
16¼	9⅝	Dymo Ind	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
		E						
29⅞	21	EaglePic .90	17	25	25½	25	25¾	+ ½
24	16	Easco Cp .90	13	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
28⅞	14+	East Air Lin	344	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
51⅜	34	EastGs 1.04t	30	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	— ½
86¼	72	EasKodak 1a	264	84	84¼	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅜
43½	36	Eaton 1.40	84	43⅛	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
43	34⅞	Eaton pf1.19	2	43	43	43	43	+1
50⅞	30¼	Echlin Mf .60	9	47½	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
48¾	34½	Eckrd NC .40	3	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
38⅝	28½	EdisonBros 1	25	32¾	3	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
33	14¼	EG&G .10	37	26⅛	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ¾
9⅛	4½	Elect Assoc	17	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
85¾	52	Electn Data	24	60¾	61⅞	60¾	61⅞	+ ⅞
17½	8	El Mem Mag	61	11	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
15½	10½	ElMMag pf 1	23	12¼	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
7⅝	4⅝	Elgin Nat	28	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	
22⅛	17¼	ElPasoNG 1	100	17⅝	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
29⅞	23	EltroCp 1.20	27	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	EMI Ltd .09g	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
78¾	65¼	Emer El 1.16	113	75⅛	76	75¾	75⅞	+ ¼
75	56½	EmeryAirF 1	13	75	75⅜	74¾	75⅜	+ ⅞
15⅛	11	Emery In .30	16	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	
44⅝	27	Emhart 1.20	43	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅞
32⅝	27⅞	EmpDist 1.88	1	28	28	28	28	

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30	16⅝	Empire Gas	9	17⅛	17½	17½	17½	
36¾	26¼	EnglhMin .40	107	31	32¼	31	32⅛	+1¼
13⅝	5¾	EnnisBF .09p	334	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	32½	Equit Gs 2.32	7	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
35½	25⅝	EquitLf 1.32g	26	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
36¾	21⅛	ESB Inc 1.20	326	36⅝	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
17½	11	Esquire .30	5	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	
45	33⅛	EssexInt 1.20	20	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞	+1⅛
54⅜	42	Essex pf2.84	1	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
18⅝	10	Esterlin .22a	10	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30	20½	Ethyl Cp .84	53	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
43⅝	34½	Ethyl pf2.40	15	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
51⅛	39½	EvansP .60b	62	47½	47½	47	47	— ½
24½	17⅛	ExCellO 1.25	35	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	
33½	18	Extendcare	181	27	27	26½	26¾	— ⅜
		F						
22¼	12⅞	Faberge .40	95	15⅛	16	15	15¾	+ ⅜
44⅝	35¼	FactorA .60	96	36½	36⅞	36	36	— ½
48⅛	21⅞	Fairch Cam	138	38	38⅞	37¼	37⅞	— ¼
73⅝	7⅝	Fair Ind .15g	19	7⅝	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	14	Fairmont 1	64	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅜	Falstaff	32	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	Family Fl .60	15	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Fansteel Inc	16	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
17	10⅝	Far West Fin	10	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	28	FarahMfg .44	12	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
50	38	Fedders .50	470	41⅝	41⅝	39⅞	40	—1⅝
37⅝	27½	Federal 1.20	22	26⅜	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	25⅞	FedMog 1.80	52	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ⅞
73	55	Fed NM 1.20	1001	69¾	72⅜	69¼	71⅞	+2⅛
21¼	14	FedPacEl	31	19¾	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
21¾	17	F Pac pf1.28	12	18¼	18⅛	17⅞	17½	— ⅝
31¼	16⅞	FedPapBd	35	27⅛	28⅞	27⅛	28¼	+1
24	16	FedSignY .60	30	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
12⅛	6½	Federals Inc	32	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
49	38⅛	FedDeptStr 1	283	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	Federal Dev	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	20¼	Ferro Cp .70	22	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
35	22⅛	Fibrebrd .70	68	24⅞	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
45⅝	40	FidUnBn 2.20	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
41⅞	31¼	FieldclM 1.40	20	36	36	35	35	+ ¼
28⅜	19⅝	Filtrol 1.40	12	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	12⅛	Fin Federaln	63	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
57	47⅝	Firestne 1.60	131	55⅛	55½	54⅝	54⅝	—
26	20	Fst Chart	224	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅞	FstMtg 1.67g	456	27⅝	27⅞	27	27	— ⅜
77½	63½	FstNatBos 3	7	66	66½	65⅝	65⅝	—
49½	33	FstNCity 1.32	686	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅞
40⅛	35⅛	FstNtlBnc 2	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	33⅝	Fst NatStr 1g	3	34¼	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
12	9⅞	FstVaBks .40	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
40	32¾	Fischbch .80	10	38½	39⅞	38½	39½	+ ⅞
18⅛	12⅝	FishrFd .13g	23	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
19¼	10⅝	Fisher Sci .16	34	15	15¾	15	15½	+ ⅜
54	29½	FleetEnt .24	53	54⅞	54⅞	53⅝	53⅞	— ⅛
14¾	10¾	Fleming .50	2	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
30½	24	Flintole 1	71	29½	29⅛	29½	29⅛	
86	75	Flint pfA 4.50	z130	79¼	78⅛	78¼	78½	— ½
37	23	FlaE Coast	15	27⅛	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅜
30¼	23¾	Fla Gas .60	56	24½	26½	24½	26⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	43	Fla Pow 1.68	19	43½	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	+ ¼
76¼	60⅝	FlaPwLt 2.12	46	66¼	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞	— ½
26⅛	18⅛	Fla Steel 1	27	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
30¼	29	FluorCp 1.22f	55	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
60	46½	Fluor pfB 3	1	53	53	53	53	+ ½
49⅞	25⅝	FlyTiger 2f	228	38⅛	39	38⅛	38⅞	
34	29½	FlyTgr pf1.20	15	29¼	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—
30	23¾	FMC Cp .35	x191	29	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅛
45	37⅝	FMC pf2.25	x5	40½	41	40½	41	+ ⅜
20⅜	15½	Food Fair .90	32	16⅝	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅜	Foote CB .60	46	12	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
18	10⅝	Foote Min	6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
31½	25⅝	Foote pf 2.20	9	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
71	54	Ford M 2.40	370	69½	69⅞	69⅛	69⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	19⅛	ForMcKs .80	44	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
41½	32¼	FMcK pf1.80	6	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ½
25⅝	18½	Fost Whl .80	44	25¼	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
19½	15¼	Fost Whl pf 1	13	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	24⅞	Foxoro .20g	123	45½	46	45	45	—1
22	14⅝	Frank Str .40	15	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
26⅞	16⅝	FreepMin .80	67	21⅛	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
37	30½	Fruehf 1.70	64	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ⅜
26½	13¼	Fuquain .46f	73	24⅛	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
		G						
24½	9½	Gale Ind	32	21	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ½
27⅞	13	GAC Cp .40p	48	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
20	12⅝	GAF Corp .40	203	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26½	20	GAF pf 1.20	27	25½	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
48¼	33⅝	Gam Sko 1.30	39	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
49½	34⅝	GamS pf 1.75	4	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40¼	+ ½
48	34	GamS pf 1.60	4	39	39	39	39	6
55	32⅝	Gannett .48	1	53½	53½	53½	53½	+
53	35⅝	GardDen 1.30	77	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
21⅝	16	Garlock .83	49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	16½	Gas Svc 1.08	39	18	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Gateway Ind	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	GCA Corp	19	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
18½	15½	Gemini Cap	15	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅝	11¼	Geminin .56a	2	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	20⅜	GenAInv .99g	8	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
48¾	37⅛	GAmOil .60	31	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+ ½
59⅞	42	GATraf 1.60	41	57½	57⅞	57½	57½	+ ½
74½	52¾	GATrn pf2.50	2	72½	72½	72½	72½	
14⅝	12⅛	GenBanc .70	15	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
26¼	17	GnCa'n .80	32	21⅝	21⅝	21	21½	— ½
40⅞	26⅜	Gen Cig 1.20	22	27½	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅜
32⅝	23¼	Gn Devel .61f	65	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31¾	18½	Gen Dynam	21	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	
62⅞	52⅞	GenElec 1.40	442	62½	62⅝	62	62⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	8⅝	Gen Fire .34g	11	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
43⅝	34	GenFood 1.40	312	35⅝	35⅞	35¾	35⅝	+ ⅜
23½	9½	Gen Host	89	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
29⅝	16½	Gen Inst .53f	54	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	36½	GenInstr pf 3	3	37½	37½	37	37	— ½
38½	31	GenMills .96	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
64⅝	53¼	G Mill pf1.75	22	61½	62⅝	61⅝	62¼	+ ⅜
91⅛	74⅞	GenMot 2.55g	491	83⅜	84⅛	83⅝	83⅞	+ ⅜
84	73⅞	GenMot 5pf 5	9	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	+1
62½	53⅝	GMot pf 3.75	3	56¾	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
	27	GenPCem .80	43	31¼	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅜
25½	21⅛	G PuUt 1.60	90	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
14⅞	7¼	Gen Refract	13	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅜
74	55	GenSignl 1.20	38	74⅝	76⅛	74⅝	76	+2
124	93¾	GenSignl pf 4	14	125	126⅛	124½	126⅛	+2⅛
16⅞	9	Gen Stl Ind	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
33⅝	29⅞	GnTelEl 1.52	254	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
20½	17½	GTFla pf1.30	240	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	21⅛	Gen Tire 1	2174	26⅞	28	26⅞	27⅞	+1⅝
39¼	27¼	Genesco 1.70	594	27⅝	28¼	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
14½	10	Genstar .40e	17	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	— ⅜
58	35½	GenuinPt .87	94	57½	58	57⅜	57⅞	+ ¼
60⅝	46⅝	GaPacif .80	129	52⅞	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	+
60	46¼	GaPcf pf 1.40	1	53½	53½	53½	53½	+
98⅛	94	GaPow pf7.72	z350	98	100	98	100	+2
57⅛	39⅞	Gerer 1.30	67	53	53¼	52⅛	52⅞	+ ⅜
97½	68⅛	GettyO 1.13g	29	87⅝	88	87⅜	87⅝	—1
16⅝	12⅝	GianPC .60g	22	14½	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
27½	18	Girl F 1.05f	234	23⅛	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ½
15¾	10⅛	Gidd Lewis	48	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
22	19½	GilHdHil .50g	19	21⅜	21½	21	21	— ¼
50⅞	36⅞	Gillette 1.40	369	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	42	— ¼
45½	29½	Gimbel Br 1	91	31	31	30	30	— ¼
23½	9½	Ginos Inc	31	11½	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Glen Alden	442	9¾	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
89	53	GlenAl pf3.15	1	70	70	70	70	+3
81	50½	Glen Ald pf 3	8	63	67	63	67	+4
41½	20¼	GlenAl pf2.25	6	34	35⅛	34	35⅛	+2
21⅝	13⅝	Gloat Marin	32	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
32	14¾	Glco Un .60	17	28⅝	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
35	25⅞	Goodrich 1	718	33⅛	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅝
35	29⅞	Goodyr .85	573	33	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅝	GorJwlyA .24	23	25	26	26	26	+ ½
45	35⅝	Gouldinc 1.40	7	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	26¾	Grace 1.50	136	30	31¼	30	31	+1⅛
27	18⅞	Grany 1.60	18	21⅜	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
33	25	GrandUn .80	44	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	21	Granitvile 1	32	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
70⅝	46	Grant W 1.50	177	64⅝	65¼	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
35	23⅝	GrayDrg 1.20	28	31⅝	33	31⅝	33	+1⅛
33¼	24⅛	Grt A&P 1.30	45	25⅝	25⅝	25	25½	
40⅛	32¾	GtLkDr 1.20a	9	33½	33½	33½	33½	
12	10	GtNorIron 1e	5	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
51½	42	GtNoNek 1.60	2	43⅛	43⅛	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
28¼	22¾	GNN pfB 1.60	1	26⅝	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	12	GtNN pfA.40	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
28⅞	23⅝	Gt West Finl	109	26½	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
34½	22⅛	GtWnUnl .90	42	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅛	GWUn pf 1.88	10	21	21	21	21	
10⅛	5½	Gtr Wash Inv	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Grn Giant .96	15	21½	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
44½	30⅝	Grn Shoe 1.20	22	43⅝	44	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
25½	15⅞	Greyhound 1	678	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Greyhnd wt	192	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
35	19⅛	Grolier .90	83	22½	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
26	15½	GrummnCp 1	30	17	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
46½	31⅜	GulfLfH'd .62g	38	46	46½	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
112⅝	66¾	GlfMOn 2.83a	28	109	109	107	107	—2
34	27⅜	Gulf Oil 1.50	697	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
14	7⅞	Gulf Resrce	55	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22⅞	16¼	GltRes pf1.30	6	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	19⅝	GlfStUtil 1.04	3377	20½	20¾	20½	20½	
66⅝	59	GuSSU pf4.40	z450	59⅛	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
31	19	Gulf Wn .63	74	28⅜	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
102⅞	62½	GulfW pf1.75	1	95	95	95	95	—1
62¾	47¼	GulfW pf 3.87	8	57½	57½	57	57⅛	— ⅛
71⅞	60	GulfW pf5.75	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Gulton Ind	10	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
		H						
41	35	HackWat 2.20	2	35	35	35	35	
44	32¼	Hall Pr 1.60a	2	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
70	46⅝	Halliurt 1.05	23	68⅞	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞	
7⅞	3⅞	Hamil Wat	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅞	19½	Hamm Pap 1	29	21	22⅛	21	22⅛	+1⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Hammond .40	23	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
47	35	Hand'mn .65	17	39⅞	39⅞	39	37	— ½
24⅝	15	Hand Har .72	12	16¼	16	16	16	
23⅝	13½	Hanes Cp .50	6	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
62⅞	49½	Hanna M 1.30	24	53¾	54	53⅝	53⅞	— ⅛
48	35½	Harcourt	6	44¾	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅜
69⅞	45½	Harris Int 1	73	60⅝	61⅞	60⅝	61	+1⅜
23⅞	17¾	Harsco Cp 1	80	22⅛	22¾	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
30½	25½	HartSMrx .80	103	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
27⅞	16	HarvAlu .40	36	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	26⅞	Hawil El 1.44	12	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
19½	15	Hayes Albn 1	4	18	18	18	18	
11½	6⅛	Hazeltine	9	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4	HCA Ind	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
36⅝	27⅛	Health-tex	147	34	34	32⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
27½	19⅞	Hecla+ .50f	23	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	—1
48	33⅝	Heinz HJ 1	38	43	43½	43	43½	+ ½
37⅝	29¼	HelenaRu .76	21	34⅝	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
11⅛	6⅛	Helene Curt	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
28⅜	21⅛	Heller Int .76	33	27¼	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅛
17¾	14⅛	HelmPd .40b	23	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛

(Continued on page 10)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 27, 1971

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8662 Abitibi	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
346 Acklands	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2730 Albta GT	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ¼
100 Albta NG	23½	23½	23½	
2650 Argus pf C	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
100 Atl Sug	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2822 Bk Nova S	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
9847 Bell Can	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
3505 Block Bros	3.25	3.15	3.15	—.05
390 Burns	13	13	13	+ ¼
425 Calg Pow	26½	26¼	26¼	
200 Can Malt	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
1350 Can Pack	19½	19⅜	19½	
1055 Can Perm Mtg	15	14⅞	15	
4000 Cdn Cble S	13½	13	13	— ⅜
400 Cdn Hydro	14¾	14¾	14¾	
5405 Cdn Im Bk	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
2600 Capital Div	.69	.63	.64	
900 Chemcell	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
300 Colum Cel	4.00	3.85	3.85	—.15
310 CmwlthN Inns	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2300 Con Build	1.35	1.30	1.35	
4201 Consum Gas	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
324 Crush Int	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1345 Cygnus A	6	6	6	
660 Cygnus B	6	6	6	
2965 Dom Fdrs	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
4085 Dom Stores	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
600 duPont Can	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
500 Emco	6	6	6	+ ¼
728 Falcon	93½	93¼	93½	
400 Fed Grain	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
250 Gen Dist Can	16	16	16	
515 Gt L Pap	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
25 Gt W Life	44	44	44	
1000 Greyhd Can	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1100 Guar Trust	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
5125 Gulf Can	25¼	25	25	
500 Hawk Sid	2.55	2.55	2.55	
2985 Hudsons Bay	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
85 Huron & Erie	22¼	22	22	
350 IAC Ltd	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
10 Indusmin	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
500 Inglis	11	11	11	+ ⅛
709 Inland Gas	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
2705 Int P Line	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
1100 Inv Grp A	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1600 Jockey Cl	4.55	4.40	4.50	+.05
17940 Kaiser Resour	5	5	5	
585 Labatt J	25⅛	25	25	
100 Loblaw A	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
590 Loblaw B	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
21348 MacM Bl	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
100 Maple Mill	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
4660 Moore	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
2314 Norand	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
13850 Nor Ctl G	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
730 OSF Ind	4.95	4.80	4.95	+.15
8350 Oshawa A	12⅝	12½	12½	
600 Pembina A	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
670 Rothmans	11	10⅝	10⅝	
1300 Scotts Rest	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
2315 Shell Can A	38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
898 Simpsn Ltd	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
100 Slater Stl	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
125 Std Brdg Ltd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8366 Steel Can	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
555 Super Pet	56	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
425 Texaco Can	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
25 Thom Newspap	27½	27½	27½	
2401 Tor Dm Bk	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
1875 Trad Grp A	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
2532 Trans Can	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
1795 Trans Mt	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
1000 Un CarbCan	16¼	16¼	16¼	
6925 Un Gas Can	15	14⅞	15	
100 Un O Can	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
581 Weldwood	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
900 Westbn Intl	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
300 Wsigh Can	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3885 Weston	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
375 White Pass	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛

MINES	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
500 Agnico	2.66	2.60	2.66	—.05
1000 Amer	2.30	2.30	2.30	—.05
10814 Beth Cop	19.87	19.25	19.37	—.62
300 Bralor	1.89	1.89	1.89	+.08
5100 Brenda	5.70	5.50	5.45	—.05
13400 Brun MS	4.80	4.60	4.65	—.20
10050 Camflo	3.05	2.90	3.00	—.05
1390 Can Tung	1.70	1.68	1.68	.01
1465 Cassiar	20.75	20.00	20.00	—.50
29900 Chmaloy	2.48	2.35	2.45	+.05
148 C Marben	2.20	2.20	2.20	
2900 C Morris	1.71	1.65	1.70	
14100 C Ramblr	1.77	1.71	1.74	+.03
450 Conwest	8.40	8.35	8.40	+.10
333 Copperf	1.16	1.16	1.16	—.02
900 Crgmt	8.90	8.85	8.90	+.05
1787 Denis	26.00	25.60	26.00	+1.12
700 Dickens	1.10	1.10	1.10	+.05
317 East Sull	2.81	2.81	2.81	+.01
6400 Giant Mac	5.20	5.10	5.15	+.10
506 Gnt Yknf	9.25	9.25	9.25	
1200 Granduc	5.35	5.25	5.35	—.05
500 Granisle	11.25	11.25	11.25	—.12
100 Holling	38.75	38.75	38.75	
110 Int Hall	1.15	1.15	1.15	
550 Int Mogul	9.40	9.25	9.30	
1450 Kerr Ad	7.95	7.75	7.75	—.20
150 Labrad	36.25	36.25	36.25	—.25
865 L Dufit	14.75	14.62	14.75	+.25
800 La Luz	4.55	4.55	4.55	—.05
209 Liberan	11.75	11.75	11.75	—.25
450 Mateg	24.75	24.25	24.75	+.25
275 Newcon	5.30	5.25	5.25	—.15
840 Opem	10.37	10.25	10.33	+.08
1100 Orchan	3.60	3.40	3.60	+.10
552 Patino	19.37	19.37	19.37	—.12
370 PINE Pt	26.50	26.50	26.50	
1057 Placer	29.00	29.00	29.00	
2110 Sherritt	15.57	15.37	15.75	
4625 Steep R	2.35	2.25	2.34	+.09
637 Sullivan	2.95	2.94	2.95	+.05
1530 Teck A	5.80	5.65	5.80	+.05
18 3 Teck B	4.80	4.65	4.70	
3700 Tribag	.77	.75	.77	+.02
500 Un Keno	5.25	5.00	5.00	—.45
950 Upp Can	2.05	2.04	2.04	+.01
1150 gw Mines	2.96	2.95	2.95	—.05
3100 Wilroy	.90	.85	.85	—.02
499 Yk Bear	5.00	5.00	5.00	+.08
200 Alminex	5.75	5.70	5.75	

OILS & GAS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6250 BP Oil	6.90	6.80	6.90	—.05
500 A Quasar	4.25	4.25	4.25	—.10
4520 Cen Del	16.25	16.00	16.00	+.12
2100 Chief Dev	7.15	7.00	7.00	
4200 Dynam	.93	.91	.91	—.05
1700 Francen	4.15	4.05	4.05	—.10
400 Gt Cdn Oil	5.05	5.00	5.00	
1000 Gt Plain	34.25	34.25	34.25	+.25
1400 Nat Petro	3.45	3.35	3.40	+.05
1850 Num OG	10.75	10.62	10.62	
5376 Pn Ocean	12.25	12.00	12.00	—.25
300 Petrol	1.22	1.22	1.22	—.03
7000 Place G	1.23	1.19	1.19	—.04
1150 Siebens	8.60	8.50	8.60	—.10
11250 Spooner	1.85	1.77	1.80	+.02

Total sales 1,510,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
425 Algoma	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
48 Asbestos	33⅛	33½	33½	— ⅛
987 Bank Mont	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
1458 Bombardier	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1400 Brinco	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
300 CAE Ind	4.40	4.40	4.40	
500 Can Stmship	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
219 Can Int Pow	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
100 Cen Bath	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1740 Dom Bridge	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
8730 Dom Text	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
100 Imasco	19¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200 Ivaco	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Mitron A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
298 Molson B	18	17¼	18	+ ⅛
2800 Mt Trust	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
150 Phenix CQ	8.00	8.00	8.00	
885 Power Co	5.00	4.90	5.00	
300 Price CO	—	—	—	
1375 Royal Bank	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
400 Steinberg A	18	18	18	— ⅛
3400 Supr Elec	3.30	3.10	3.20	
200 Valero Ind	17	17	17	
2720 Zellers	18	18	18	

Total Sales 1,316,941 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 27, 1971

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.34	5.45
Aberdn	2.24	2.45
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	7.22	7.91
Incom	4.52	4.95
Insur	10.54	11.55
Advisrs	5.54	6.05
Aetna F	10.55	11.55
Affiliatd	7.46	8.07
Afuture F	11.17	11.17
AllAmerFd	.84	.92
Allstate	11.66	12.54
Alpha	13.15	14.37
Amcap	6.52	7.13
Am Bus	3.30	3.57
Am Diver	11.02	12.04
Am Eqity	5.50	6.03
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.08	9.92
Incme	9.30	10.16
Invest	8.99	9.83
Specl	9.05	
Stock	9.14	9.99
Am Grth	6.93	7.57
Am Inv	5.74	5.74
Am Mutl	9.58	10.47
AmN Gth	3.60	3.93
Anchor Group:		
Capit	unavail	
Grwth	unavail	
Incme	unavail	
Fd Inv	unavail	
Vent	unavail	
Astron	4.70	5.14
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.86	6.37
Fnd B	8.15	8.86
Stock	6.16	6.73
Scien	4.85	5.27
Babson	9.59	9.51
Bayrk Fd	8.65	9.45
Bayrk Gr	5.71	6.24
Beacn Hil	13.84	10.84
Beacn In	14.20	14.20
Berg Ken	9.61	9.61
Berk Gth	6.29	6.87
Bondstk	6.61	7.22
Bost Stk	8.85	9.67
Bost Fdn	11.46	12.53
Bost Fnd	8.25	9.02
Brwn Fd	3.98	4.35
Bullock Calvin:		
Bulick	15.44	16.91
Candn	17.56	21.42
Divid	3.80	4.17
NatW S	10.74	11.76
NY Vnt	11.69	12.80
Burnh Fd	12.29	12.29
Bus Mgt	7.36	8.22
CG Fund	10.31	11.15
Capam	8.13	8.91
Capit Gth	3.45	4.02
Capit Sh	6.83	7.46
Cap Trin	13.55	14.81
Centry Sh	14.54	15.87
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.05	13.19
Com St	1.72	1.95
Grwth	6.04	6.63
Incom	7.77	8.51
Specl	1.95	2.13
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	8.10	8.85
Fund	10.65	11.64
Front	92.46	
Shrhld	12.14	13.31
Specl	10.57	11.55
Chemicl	19.05	20.82
Co'onial:		
Equty	4.39	4.80
Fund	11.25	12.29
Grwth	6.65	7.28
Incom	9.93	10.85
Vent	5.45	5.96
Colu Grth	14.57	14.57
ComS Bd	5.38	5.81
Cwlth AB	1.42	1.54
Cwlth C	1.75	1.87
Comp As	7.76	8.50
Comp Cp	6.97	7.81
Comp Bd	9.43	10.30
Comp Fd	10.09	10.96
Cornstk	4.35	4.77
Concord	unavail	
Cons Inv	11.75	12.12
Constel G	6.07	6.65
Cont Mut	9.04	9.04
Cont Gth	10.43	10.54
Corp Ldr	15.15	17.67
Ctry Cap	14.12	5.27
Crn WDiv	6.20	6.78
Crn WDal	7.33	8.01
deVegh	72.31	72.31
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.25	13.39
Delaw	13.54	14.80
Delta	7.73	8.45
Dir Cap	6.75	7.41
Dodg Cox	15.84	15.84
Drexel	14.55	14.55
Dreyf Fd	12.51	13.71
Dreyf Lv	15.25	16.71
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.38	11.23
Grwth	14.07	15.38
Incom	6.39	6.93
Specl	9.79	10.70
Stock	14.34	15.67
Ebrstdt	13.92	15.21
Egret Gt	13.33	14.49
Elfun Tr	19.45	
Emer Sci	6.27	6.85
Energy	13.37	13.37
Enterprs	6.77	.40
Equity	9.51	10.39
Equit Gth	9.23	10.12
Equit Pro	4.14	4.54
Fairfld	10.62	11.61
Farm Bu	10.50	10.50
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.59	13.76
Contfd	9.33	10.23
Dstny	6.81	
Essex	13.90	15.19
Evrst	13.09	14.31
Fidel	16.68	18.23
Puritn	10.37	11.33
Salem	5.53	6.04
Trend	25.07	27.42
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.44	4.87
Indust	3.97	4.35
Incom	6.06	6.64
Vent	4.27	4.69
FstFd Va	11.87	12.97
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.53	8.25
Grwth	10.20	11.18
Stock	9.76	10.70
Fst Mult	9.35	9.50
Fst Nat	7.59	8.30
Fst Sierr	6.09	6.66
Flet Cap	6.34	
Flet Fnd	5.21	
Fnd Gth	4.90	5.35
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.53	18.07
Incom	13.72	14.90
Mutal	9.12	9.97
Specl	11.47	12.54
Xoursq	10.49	11.46
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.94	9.80
Grwth	6.69	7.33
Utils	5.76	6.31
Incom	2.09	2.29
US Gov	10.51	11.52
XdF Dsp	10.71	10.71
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.09	11.03
Impac	8.75	9.56
Ind Trd	13.46	14.71
Pilot	8.03	8.78
Fnd Am	8.76	9.60
Gateway	unavail	
GE S & S	38.44	
Gen Sec	9.80	9.80
Gibraltr	7.09	7.16
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.79	9.61
Balan	8.90	9.73
Com St	13.06	14.28
GrthFd A	8.53	9.32
Grth Ind	22.02	22.02
Guard M	26.64	26.64
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.86	5.31
Grwth	8.03	8.77
Harbor	8.41	9.19
H&C Fd	14.14	14.14
H&C Lav	11.54	11.54
Hedb Gor	8.45	8.45
Hedge	11.79	12.92
Yerifon	2.44	2.67
Hor Man	17.09	17.80
ICM Finl	8.22	9.01
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.17	4.56
Incom	4.17	4.56
Trus sh	12.18	13.31
Trus un	3.28	
Imp Cap	10.41	11.38
Imp Gth	8.03	8.78
IncF Am	13.83	15.12
IncF Bos	7.20	7.89
Industry	4.96	5.44
INTGN	10.05	10.87
ICA	14.10	15.41
Inv Guid	9.77	9.77
IDS ndi	5.31	5.77
Inves Bos	12.14	13.27
Mutl	10.14	11.08
Prog	4.84	5.26
Stock	20.04	21.78
Select	9.38	10.09
Var Py	7.91	8.60
Inv Resh	5.18	5.66
Istel	22.34	23.03
Ivy	8.48	8.48
J Hanck	8.10	8.80
Johnstn	24.19	24.19
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	11.12	12.18
Cus B1	19.04	19.92
Cus B2	19.85	21.75
Cus B4	8.67	9.50
Cus K1	7.97	8.74
Cus K2	5.75	6.30
Cus S1	20.14	22.29
Cus S2	10.96	12.01
Cus S3	8.67	9.50
Cus S4	5.25	5.75
Polar	4.25	4.65
Knickb	7.58	8.31
Knick Gt	10.01	10.96
Lenox Fd	6.58	7.19
Lex Grth	10.66	11.65
Lex Rsh	17.07	18.66
Librty Fd	6.71	7.32
Life Stk	6.25	6.83
Life Inv	8.63	9.43
Linc Nat	11.64	12.72
Ling	4.91	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	30.28	30.28
Capit	12.03	12.03
Mut	15.11	15.11
Lord Abt	10.84	
Luth Bro	12.26	13.40
Magna In	8.86	9.68
Manhtn	5.38	5.85
Mkt Gth	6.08	6.08
Massachusetts Co:		
Freed	8.49	9.30
Indep	6.95	7.62
Mass	11.61	12.72
Mass Financl:		
MIT	14.54	15.89
MIG	13.17	14.39
MID	15.52	16.96
Mates	3.98	3.98
Mathers	13.94	13.94
Mid AM	5.73	6.26
Moody	12.75	12.75
Moody's	12.72	12.73
MIF Fd	9.01	9.74
MIF Gth	5.81	6.28
MuUS Gv	10.41	10.57
M OmaG	6.15	6.66
M Omahl	11.01	11.97
Mut Shrs	16.74	16.74
Mut Trst	2.00	2.00
NEA Mut	10.87	11.09
Nat Ind	11.65	11.48
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.01	12.03
Bond	5.02	5.50
Divid	4.39	4.80
Grwth	9.65	10.55
Pf Stk	7.33	8.01
Incom	5.41	5.91
Stock	8.14	8.90
Nel Grth	10.04	10.91
NeuwltCef	6.69	7.31
Neuw Fd	11.40	12.48
New Wld	13.29	14.52
Newton	15.51	16.95
Nich Strg	17.66	17.65
Noreast	15.31	15.31
Oceangr	7.27	7.97
Omega	6.93	7.05
100 Fund	14.69	16.05
101 Fund	9.22	10.19
One Wm S	16.41	16.41
ONeil	12.08	13.28
Oppenh	8.86	9.68
Oso Alvt	12.81	14.00
OTC Sec	10.59	11.51
Pace Fnd	9.50	10.38
Paul Rvr	8.72	9.53
Penn Sq	8.37	8.37
Pa Mut	4.47	4.47
Phila	15.80	17.32
Pilgrim	10.37	11.33
Pine St	11.71	11.71
Pion Ent	8.02	8.77
Pion Fnd	11.94	13.05
Plan Inv	11.70	12.79
Plgrth	unavail	
Price Funds:		
Grwth	28.33	28.33
N Era	10.35	10.35
N Horiz	31.42	31.42
Pro Fund	10.33	10.83
Pro Portf	6.99	7.64
Prog Fd	5.67	6.20
Provid	4.98	5.44
Pru SIP	10.90	11.91
Qutnam Funds:		
Equit	8.78	9.60
Georg	15.17	16.58
Grwth	10.97	11.99
Incom	8.34	9.11
Invest	8.74	9.55
Vista	9.21	10.07
Voyeg	7.95	8.69
Revere	10.49	11.68
Rinfret	15.83	16.25
Sagitors	3.50	
Schustr	16.61	18.18
Scudder Funds:		
Inf Inv	14.19	14.94
Specl	35.83	35.83
Balan	15.97	15.97
Com St	10.41	10.61
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.89	4.26
Invest	8.30	9.10
Ultra	8.56	9.38
Selid Am	10.34	11.31
Sel SpecS	16.87	18.44
Sent Gth	9.14	9.96
oSntry F	14.66	15.93
Sham Fd	11.76	11.76
Shear Ap	31.47	34.39
Shear Inv	11.59	12.67
Sherm D	15.70	15.70
Side Fd	10.07	11.04
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.46	10.34
Invest	11.70	12.79
Trust	9.02	9.91
Smith B	10.84	10.85
Sw Invs	9.27	10.02
Swin Gt	7.47	8.08
Sover Inv	13.66	14.96
Spectra	7.50	8.22
SiFrm Gt	4.77	4.77
State St	49.51	49.76
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.09	4.48
Asso F	1.33	1.46
Fiduc	6.96	7.63
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	21.09	21.09
Cap O	9.95	9.95
Stock	14.93	14.93
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.70	8.44
Summit	11.34	12.43
Tech	7.92	8.63
Sync Gth	9.75	10.66
TMR App	13.81	15.09
Teacher	10.84	11.29
Technicl	2.34	2.34
Temp Gt	24.31	26.56
Towr Cap	5.64	6.16
Trns Cap	8.03	8.78
Trav Ed	10.92	11.98
Tudr Hed	12.94	12.94
TwnC Gt	3.01	3.33
TwnC Inc	4.15	4.55
USAA Gt	10.75	10.75
Unif Mut	10.83	11.84
Unifund	10.96	11.98
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	15.11	16.51
Nat Inv	8.51	9.30
U Cap	11.29	12.34
Whiteh	13.64	14.91
United Funds:		
Accm	7.81	8.56
Con Gr	12.92	14.16
Con Inc	11.87	13.03
Incom	14.43	15.80
Scien	8.20	8.99
Vang	9.77	10.71
U Fd Can	8.01	8.75
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	7.00	7.67
Incom	5.22	5.72
Spl Sit	5.68	6.22
VrceS spl	9.43	10.35
Vandrbt	7.00	7.65
Vang	8.43	5.28
Vanig TN	10.41	11.83
Var In P	4.89	5.35
Viking	6.57	7.14
Wall St G	9.10	9.95
Wash M	13.02	14.23
Wellngtn Group:		
Expir	20.37	21.67
Ivest	16.69	18.24
Morg	11.40	12.46
Techv	8.25	
Trust	12.22	13.48
Wellsl	12.54	13.70
Wellin	11.76	12.85
Windr	9.93	10.85
West Ind	8.10	8.87
Wincp Fd	5.22	5.71
Winfie'd	4.45	4.81
Wisc Fd	6.87	7.53
Worth	3.10	3.30
Zegler	10.44	11.41

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Yen F…
Of D…

LONDON, Aug… dollar reacted … against most Eu… dollar as foreign … welcomed the J… to float the yen … decision to res… currency crisis.
"It's what Ni… a trader a… merchant bank … a common vi… the Japanese w… the yen float … against … against European … currencies as well.

U.S. Of…
Call the…
Just On…

WASHINGTON … officials of th… tion were wa… day in their … Japanese decisio… to float.
The Treasury … issued stateme… welcome the dec… further step … the realign… national exchan… President e… address to the na… In San Clemen… press secretary … that, saying … is a useful … effective realign… change rate." C… assumed the w… of the Japane… more than that.
The officials … Japanese had … "temporary," w… noted here to … would decide no…

A Contro…
The officials … that the Japan… tried on a fre… the yen would … determined by m… and, rather, th… called float, in… Japan migh… dollars to main… the yen.
The officials … that the Japanese … at the official … to the dollar, … speculated that … widened the … 1 percent abov… lower level—in … could be exchang…
"This is just s… they've come o… end position." … "But that's all."
Officials here … Japanese move h… solve other p… and investment, … that they thoug… have had been … the U.S. press… some of those … There were n… the administrat… drop the 10 per… surcharge ordered …

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 28-29, 1971

Yen Float Ripples Rate Of Dollar in Europe

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The dollar reacted in mixed fashion against most European currencies today as foreign exchange dealers welcomed the Japanese decision to float the yen as a major contribution to resolving the world currency crisis.

"It's what Nixon wanted. Isn't it?" a trader at a big British merchant bank said.

A common view here was that the Japanese willingness to let the yen float up in value, not just against the dollar, but against European and other currencies as well, could remove inhibitions against higher floating rates in Europe.

The reasoning is that European countries will be more amenable to accepting some competitive disadvantage through higher rates for their own currencies now that they know Japan will accept a similar handicap.

The Japanese move could thus accelerate the appreciation of foreign currencies and the depreciation of the dollar that President Nixon has sought through his new economic measures. The administration's objective is said to be a 12 to 15 percent dollar depreciation.

European currencies, although psychologically freed, at least in theory, for wider floating rates, reacted cautiously to the Japanese news with slight declines in value.

These included the pound sterling, the Swiss franc and the French financial franc. The deutsche mark and the guilder showed small gains, thus depreciating the value of the dollar further.

The Japanese decision left France—with its two-tier official and free markets—as the only major country clinging to a fixed-rate system to prevent an official currency appreciation and loss of competitive position. There was considerable conjecture that France would be forced to abandon this stance soon.

The Bank of France was once again in the market buying dollars at the floor rate of 5.5125 francs to the dollar to maintain the franc for commercial transactions within its fixed rate of 5.55.

Speculative purchases of francs for dollars are supposed to be shunted to the financial sector of the two-tier market, and here the franc rate was 5.39 to the dollar, an effective dollar devaluation of 2.9 percent, but a marginal improvement of the franc from yesterday's 5.385.

Against other floating European currencies, the dollar was quoted at 3.3963 against the deutsche mark, a 7.1 percent depreciation, compared with yesterday's rate of 3.3975. The rate was 3.97 against the Swiss franc compared with 3.965 yesterday but 3.4425 against the Dutch guilder after 3.4450. The lira was unchanged at 615 to the dollar.

Sterling dropped back to $2.4690 from yesterday's close of $2.4725. At one point yesterday, the pound was at $2.48, representing a dollar depreciation of more than 3 percent.

Extraordinary Week

At the end of an extraordinary week for the foreign exchange markets, with most major currencies floating for the first time since World War II, dealers were congratulating themselves on the orderly operations.

The conventional monetary wisdom, adhered to by central banks and finance ministries, has long held that floating rates would introduce such uncertainties into the market as to impair trade and international payments.

"It's still very early, and we haven't been as busy as we might have been, although it picked up at the week's end," the chief trader for a big U.S. bank said. "But we've been pleased that things have gone so well."

One dealer said a major factor in London's smooth performance was the absence of the sort of restrictions that hamper activities in Paris and Zurich.

U.S. Officials Call the Move Just One Step

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Officials of the Nixon administration were wary and skeptical today in their comments on the Japanese decision to allow the yen to float.

The Treasury issued a restrained statement saying, "We welcome the decision of Japan as a further step toward a more realistic realignment of international exchange rates which the President envisioned in his address to the nation on Aug. 15."

In San Clemente, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler echoed that, saying, "We feel that this is a useful step toward constructive realignment of the exchange rate." Officials here emphasized the word "step" and said the Japanese move was no more than that.

The officials noted that the Japanese had termed the float "temporary," which was interpreted here to mean that Tokyo would decide not to revalue later.

A Controlled Float

The officials also contended that the Japanese had not decided on a free float, in which the yen would rise to a level determined by market forces. They said, rather, that it was a controlled float, in which the Bank of Japan might resume buying dollars to maintain the value of the yen.

The officials further noted that the Japanese had not changed the official parity of the yen to the dollar, 360 to 1. They speculated that Japan had merely widened the official range—1 percent above or below the 360-level—in which the yen would be exchanged.

"This is just an indication that they've come off their intransigent position," one official said. But that's all."

Officials here said that the Japanese move has done little to solve other problems of trade and investment. Some indicated that they thought the Japanese move had been intended to relieve U.S. pressures to eliminate some of those restrictions.

There were no signs here that the administration intended to drop the 10 percent import surcharge ordered on Aug. 15.

Economic Analysis

What the Float Can't Do and Why

By Ray Vicker

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ).—When President Nixon suspended the dollar's convertibility into gold on Aug. 15, the rest of the world had little choice but to let currencies float, but the experience so far suggests that the float alone is not likely to solve international monetary problems.

Several factors are at work to prevent currency parities from being set in a free-market atmosphere as called for by economic theory.

Europeans note, for example, that the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge distorts the forces that otherwise might be setting the parities in the float.

In Brussels, EEC officials are adamant in their contention that the surcharge disguises effects of the floats to such an extent that countries cannot determine what realistic parities should be adopted in any return to fixed levels.

No Such Animal

A country that exported nothing to the United States would not be affected by the surcharge, so theoretically its currency parity should float freely against the dollar very quickly to a realistic level. But no such country exists, or at least not among those in the prevailing monetary struggle.

Because the surcharge's effects depend on the percentage of a country's exports to the United States, the effect on parities in a floating market also varies.

The irony of the situation is indicated by the fact that just before President Nixon acted, the dollar was being discounted at about 8 percent against the deutsche mark in Frankfurt. The surcharge should have been a definite positive factor for the dollar, since it should help reduce U.S. imports.

But the dollar discount on the floating money market in West Germany lengthened this week. This would seem to indicate that the 8 percent discount of the dollar in early August still is not enough for the "realistic" parity Washington seeks. But the Bundesbank and the German Ministry of Economics and Finance feel the DM's parity should not be raised by more than 7 percent should adjustments be made to fixed rates.

Some Forces Dormant

It appears, moreover, from the German experience that aside from the surcharge problem all free market forces are not exerting themselves on currencies.

Central banks, for example, are involved in currency markets, trying to control the floating rates. In a completely free market, banks would be letting market forces determine rates. If dollars poured into a country, the dollar rate would fall against the home currency, until the dollar rate fell so low that the flow would diminish. If dollars flowed out, the opposite effect would be felt.

"You are never going to have that sort of a float," one continental banker said. "No central bank, or any government for that matter, wants to surrender so much of its sovereignty as to allow the free market to determine that nation's monetary destiny."

Supported in Theory

It is a myth that currencies will be permitted to float freely until "realistic" levels prevail, but in their arguments for floating currencies many economists and academicians argue for this point. They forget that it often is difficult for even two nations to agree on a realistic parity rate, since one man's reality may seem far out of line to another.

This is one reason some monetary and foreign exchange experts contend that considerable time may be necessary to sort things out in any float.

"At least 12 months are necessary to arrive at any conclusions in a float," an official at Hambros Bank said. He pointed out that the Canadian dollar has been floating for about 15 months. Moreover, after three and a half months of the DM float there is little agreement as to where a rigid parity should be fixed on the currency.

Japan Allows Yen to Float Provisionally

(Continued from Page 1)

to talk with Washington and with major European countries about a new alignment of currencies. The deputy ministers of the Group of Ten, a conference of finance ministers of the ten major non-Communist economic powers, will meet next week in Paris, and the Group of Ten itself will meet in London on Sept. 15.

The Japanese will also send to Washington on Sept. 9 a delegation of seven ministers, headed by the foreign and finance ministers, for annual cabinet-level talks.

Yen revaluation will be a major topic at all these conferences, and the decision to float the yen will be a tangible sign of Tokyo's willingness to revalue.

The focus of forthcoming discussions is expected to be the amount by which the yen will be revalued. How the yen behaves as it floats will be an important factor in the discussions, and the intervention level of the Bank of Japan is therefore awaited with keen interest.

If the bank allows the yen to float fairly high, it can shut out speculative inflows of the dollar, but it may have to accept eventually a large revaluation of the yen. If it permits only a modest rise, it runs the danger that speculation will continue.

Leading Bankers Hopeful

Leading bankers such as Yoshizane Iwasa, chairman of Fuji Bank, and representatives of trading companies expressed the hope that the floating of the yen would indeed prove temporary and that the coming realignment of world currencies would again result in fixed rates of exchange.

In a related development, leading businessmen and financiers who attended a meeting in Honolulu last weekend with their U.S. counterparts visited Premier Eisaku Sato yesterday and urged Japan to take the initiative in working toward a new alignment of the international monetary system.

It is vital that Japan lead and not follow the Europeans, they said.

Germans Credit Schiller

BONN, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Asked to comment on Japan's decision to float the yen, the West German government spokesman said: "They are all following Schiller—all except the French, that is."

The spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, was referring to West German Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller, who led the way by floating the deutsche mark on May 10.

At the conference of EEC finance ministers after President Nixon's economic policy announcement, Mr. Schiller strove to have all six Common Market currencies float together.

But French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing refused to go along and prevented a common position on the monetary crisis.

Bonn, Rome Central Banks Said to Agree on DM Range

ROME, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The central banks of West Germany and Italy are reported to have agreed to coordinate their actions on foreign exchange markets with the aim of keeping the revaluation of the deutsche mark against the dollar within the 6 to 7 percent range.

According to an article in the current issue of L'Espresso, a monthly business magazine, that conforms with the size of the eventual official DM revaluation.

The article, under the pen name Banco, was written by "an authoritative banking source," L'Espresso said. In the past, articles written in this column have corresponded very closely to the ideas of the Bank of Italy.

A bank spokesman declined to comment today on speculation that the bank's governor, Guido Carli, wrote the article.

British Goal Given

According to it, Italy and Britain can be expected also to aim at an effective revaluation of the DM against their own currencies of around 6 percent. The likely revaluation of these currencies against the dollar would thus be limited to within a 3 percent range either side of the official parity, the article said.

The article saw a certain danger that the agreement between the Italian and German central banks could be overwhelmed by massive speculative movements.

However, it added, this is not likely to occur when the old monetary system has collapsed, a new one has not emerged and therefore everything is based on temporary expedients.

The article doubted whether France's position on the crisis, and its determination to maintain a two-tier exchange market and press for an increase in the price of gold, would be changed at the next EEC finance ministers' meeting.

This means that the Europeans will probably not be able to put up a common front at the forthcoming Group of Ten meeting, apart from the common desire to end the special privileges of the dollar.

Bankers Meet in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank confirmed today that the deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, Renaldo Ossola, met here with Bundesbank vice-president Otmar Emminger on Wednesday evening.

Emil van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, met with M. Emminger earlier the same day.

Mr. Emminger was not available for comment, nor could the bank spokesman give any details of the meetings. He also declined to comment on the Espresso article.

Key U.S. Index Rises In July After June Dip

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department's composite index of "leading" indicators rose 1.4 percent in July, reversing the June decline, revised to show a 0.1 percent dip, the department reported today.

The June drop—initially reported as 0.5 percent—was the only monthly decline in the index since last October. Of the eight components available in the preliminary July index, four rose and four declined.

The index is so named because the direction of its components heralds the direction of overall economic activity in the following months.

Gainers in July were new durable goods orders, new building permits, unemployment insurance claims and the ratio of factory prices to unit labor costs. The decliners were the average work week, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, industrial materials prices and common stock prices.

Assistant Commerce Secretary Harold Passer said the July increase and the June revisions reinforced the interpretation that the "leaders" are in a well-established and strong uptrend.

He noted that the advancing components posted sizable gains while the decliners were down only marginally.

"The increase in the leading indicators from the October low to July signals a further expansion in the economy," he said.

"Additional stimulus is being provided by the new economic programs announced by President Nixon on Aug. 15 [and] economic growth is likely to accelerate in the months ahead," he added.

Company Reports

Broadway-Hale Stores

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	157.7	143.6
Profits (millions)	4.26	3.44
Per Share	0.32	0.29
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	304.2	277.7
Profits (millions)	7.84	6.28
Per Share	0.58	0.52

Dayco

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	77.6	82.1
Profits (millions)	1.7	1.6
Per Share	0.54	0.50
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	226.2	236.5
Profits (millions)	4.2	4.9
Per Share	1.29	1.55

Hoerner Waldorf

Nine Months	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	185.19	185.26
Profits (millions)	7.34	9.46
Per Share	1.12	1.45

Mattel

First Half	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	130.27	160.98
Profits (millions)	6.9	7.77
Per Share	0.43	0.50

U.K. Fights Speculation, Limits Nonresident Accounts

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—The British government tonight announced surprise control measures to restrict speculation in pound sterling holdings by persons or firms outside the country.

The unprecedented controls mean in effect that new money coming into the country from outside the sterling area will not earn interest while it remains in Britain. Rates here are among the highest in Europe.

The new measures, announced by the Treasury, come into effect Tuesday, after Monday's bank holiday.

They limit the extent to which banks may convert foreign currency deposits into pounds, but the restrictions were not spelled out.

A Treasury statement said the controls were being imposed "to discourage speculative inflows from abroad."

Financial sources assessed the controls as a strong step to discourage the inflow of "hot" money—speculators' cash or the loose foreign currency holdings of big international firms which move from country to country in search of profit from exchange rate changes or interest rates.

A flood of "hot" money, particularly during the current crisis, could push the value of the pound against the dollar too high for comfort, financial sources said.

Banks, discount houses and other institutions operating sterling accounts for residents of countries outside the sterling area will not, for the time being, pay interest on any increase in the balance starting Aug. 31.

Financial institutions will not accept further deposits from non-residents, for the time being.

No time limit for the measures was announced.

The moves ruled out investment by non-residents in various short-term securities, a favorite refuge for speculative money, by withdrawing permission for the sale to non-residents of additional holdings of sterling certificates of deposit, or Treasury bills or government securities—or government-guaranteed securities—having a fixed maturity date earlier than Oct. 1, 1976. Switching existing holdings will be permitted.

Coming on top of Japan's decision to float the yen, tonight's move highlights the widespread fear in Europe that unwanted "hot" money will now pour out of Japan and back into Europe.

Swiss Approve Bank Liquidation

BASEL, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Basel Court of Appeal approved today liquidation terms for United California Bank, Basel, under which its parent, United California Bank, Los Angeles, will pay $42 million to creditors.

The bank collapsed last year after unauthorized commodities trading by executives of the Basel subsidiary.

The court stipulated that the current dollar crisis must not result in disadvantages to creditors.

Swiss Extend Curb on Interest For Speculators

ZURICH, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The Swiss National Bank today announced an additional measure to block speculators from sending their funds here.

The bank said interest would no longer be paid on foreign deposits received since July 31 and deposited here for longer than six months.

Interest payments on such funds deposited for less than six months were banned by an agreement between the National Bank and the Swiss Bankers' Association on Aug. 13.

The bank described the new ban as "a preventive measure to fend off new inflows of money from abroad, which could be triggered by the predominant uncertainty about the international monetary situation and to speed the outflow of funds already here.

Japanese Pulp Merger

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ).—Kokusaku Pulp Industry and Sanyo Pulp have agreed to merge next April 1, Kokusaku said.

Executives' Pay Rose in U.S. in '70 as Profits Fell

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ).—Pay levels for high-ranking U. S. executives rose slightly again last year, although corporate profits fell sharply.

But the pay raises averaged only 0.6 percent in 1970, the smallest increase in nine years, according to a survey by McKinsey, a management consulting firm, of 577 major companies in 31 industries.

Profit fell an average of 13.1 percent last year at the companies surveyed, the sharpest decline since the executive pay survey began in 1954. Sales increased an average of 3.9 percent, the smallest gain since 1961.

Executive pay packages, which include salaries, bonuses and stock options, increased sharply in a few industries. Airline executives had the biggest overall gains, 12.5 percent despite an overall net loss for the industry. Tobacco executives averaged a 10.4 percent pay increase on a profit gain of 17.9 percent. Raises ranged from 6 to 8 percent for executives in food products, meat products, pharmaceuticals and petroleum companies and commercial banks.

Of the 31 industries surveyed, 17 reported pay increases, including six industries whose profits declined: airlines, textiles, railroads, chemicals, nonferrous metals and fabricated metal products.

Pay reductions were posted in 13 industries. Executives in the aircraft and parts industry averaged a 15.5 percent pay cut. In the auto industry pay packages declined 12 percent. James M. Roche, chairman of General Motors, single-handedly was responsible for the decline in the auto industry average. He did not receive a bonus because of the strike last year, so his pay was $250,000, down from $790,000 in salary and bonus in 1969. Other auto men averaged only 4 percent pay cuts.

Of 313 companies whose profits declined, 120 increased the pay of their chief executives, 57 made no change and 136 reduced the pay.

Modest Gain In N.Y. Aided By Yen News

Pressure on Gold Issues Continues

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (IHT).—Japan's decision to allow the yen to float helped Wall Street reverse the profit-taking trend of the prior two sessions. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.05 today to 908.15.

In some ways, it was a typically dull, pre-weekend session as trading moved at a slow pace and industrial issues were somewhat trendless. Volume totaled 12.49 million shares, down from 13.99 million yesterday.

Report Aids Market

The Dow average, reacting to the news from Japan, opened with a gain of 2.27 but lost strength until it was up only 1.76 around midday. But a Commerce Department report that leading indicators gained gave the market an added boost.

Among Japanese issues, Sony rose 1 to 17 5 8 and Japan Fund gained 1 8 to 10 3 8.

Gold stocks continued under pressure as they have been since the dollar was cut loose from gold. Campbell Red Lake fell 1 to 27. Dome Mines lost 2 3 4 to 64 3 4 and Homestake fell 1 1 2 to 23 7 8.

Chemicals Strong

Most chemicals were strong. Monsanto added 1 1 4 at 49 1 4, du Pont gained 1 to 153 3 8 and Dow Chemical added 3 8 at 73 7 8. Allied Chemical was unchanged at 32 3 4.

Petroleum issues were mixed. Phillips rose 1 4 to 32. The company is discussing with the Norwegian government possible routes for oil and gas pipelines from its Ekofisk oil field in the North Sea. British Petroleum closed at 14 5 8, unchanged, and Gulf Oil was down 1 8 at 28 5 8. Filipino stockholders of Gulf's Philippines subsidiary asked the government to acquire a majority holding in the unit.

Airlines were mixed after the Air Transport Association reported that U. S. scheduled airlines had a net loss of $132.4 million in the first six months. Pan American was unchanged at 12 1 8. TWA rose 7 8 to 31 1 8 and American Airlines fell 3 8 to 34 1 4.

Auto Shares Mixed

Chrysler, which indicated it might be planning a joint auto venture with Philippines interests, fell 1 8 to 30 3 4. Ford was up 7 8 at 69 3 4 and General Motors was down 1 8 at 83 7 8.

Lockheed was unchanged at 9 3 4, McDonnell Douglas rose 1 4 to 30 5 8 and Boeing was unchanged at 16 1 4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose, with the index up 0.04 at 25.27.

Syntex rose 1 2 to 67 1 4, Imperial Oil gained 1 4 to 28 5 8 and McCulloch Oil fell 1 2 to 28 1 2.

CAN YOU PASS THIS FUND QUIZ?

1. How can risk of loss be reduced when you invest in Mutual Funds?
2. For Income, for Performance in UP and DOWN markets, how do the 5 TOP No-Load compare with the 5 TOP Load funds?
3. WHICH 29 funds have performed well in both UP and DOWN markets?
4. Of 437 mutual funds, **only** 13 are rated **Above-Average** for Growth—Income—Stability combined. Name the 13.
5. WHICH were the **TOP PERFORMING** funds in each year of the past 8 years, 1963 through 1970?

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The Shareholders are invited to attend

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

That will be held at Luxembourg in the Registered Office on Tuesday, September 7, 1971, at 15 o'clock with the following

AGENDA

1) Approval of a new agreement between Interfund S.A. and Italfinanziaria Internazionale S.P.A. with registered office in Rome as entered into by the Board of Directors of Interfund S.A. and the representatives of Italfinanziaria Internazionale S.P.A.

2) Miscellaneous Shareholders who wish to attend the Meeting may obtain the admission card by depositing their shares with one of the banks listed below at least five days before the day of the meeting at:

— Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg,
— Banca del Ceresio, Lugano,
— Bank Mees and Hope N.V., Amsterdam,
— Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, Luxembourg,
— Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd., London,
— C.G. Trinkaus, Düsseldorf,
— S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd., London,
— White, Weld and Co., Zurich.

As to the shares circulating in Italy, the deposit may be made with one of the banks listed below:

— Banco di Sicilia,
— Monte dei Paschi di Siena,
— Banca Agricola Milanese,
— Banca Commerciale Italiana,
— Banca Commercio e Industria,
— Banca Manusardi,
— Banca Morgan Vonwiller,
— Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura,
— Banca Nazionale del Lavoro,
— Banca Popolare di Novara,
— Banca Toscana,
— Banco di Roma,
— Banco di Santo Spirito,
— Credito Italiano,
— Credito Romagnolo,
— Credito Varesino,
— Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.

For the Board of Directors
LUXEMBOURG TRUSTEE COMPANY S.A.
FINIMTRUST S.A.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅝	21wi	HelmrhP .20	21	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ½
5	3½	Hemisph Cap	14	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	
8⅛	6¾	Heminc .25g	40	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
80⅞	40½	Hercules .75g	85	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	+ ¼
31¾	25¼	HershF 1.10	15	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
50½	37⅝	Heublein .85	120	43¾	44	42⅝	43⅝	— ¼
45½	29½	Hew Pack .20	24	41½	41½	40⅞	41	— ¼
16⅞	8⅜	High Voltge	39	10	10⅝	10	10¼	— ⅛
53⅞	39½	Hilton Hotl 1	140	53⅝	53½	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅜
57¾	40½	Hobart 1.20	4	55½	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ¼
37⅞	23	HoernWal .90	7	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
17	6⅝	Hoff Electrn	6	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
50⅝	34⅞	Holidylnn .25	140	45	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+ ¼
75½	52½	HolidyA .85f	2	66	66¼	66	66¼	— ¼
20⅞	13⅞	HollySug .30p	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
31⅞	22	Homestke .40	212	24⅞	24⅞	23½	23⅞	— ½
116½	82	Honywll 1.30	211	110	110⅞	109¾	110¼	+3¼
35	27¼	HoovrBl 1.20	2	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
44⅞	22½	HospitCp Am	81	41¾	42½	41¾	41¾	
39	28⅝	Host Intl .36	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
15⅞	11⅜	Houdaille .60	35	14¼	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
18⅜	13	Houg Mift .40	55	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
54	41¾	HousehF 1.20	59	52½	52½	52	52¼	— ⅛
160½	125⅝	HousF pf4.40	1	156	156	156	156	+1
58½	48⅝	HousF px2.50	26	57½	58	57⅛	57¼	+ ¾
80½	65¾	HousF pf2.37	1	78	78	78	78	
49¾	41⅝	HousLP 1.32	54	46	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅞
44⅝	37¾	HousNGas .80	22	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43½	+ ¼
54⅝	45¼	HouG pf2.50	3	50⅛	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¼
38¼	20½	How John .24	135	38	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ½
22¾	14	Howmet .70	45	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ¼
25½	20¼	Hubbad 1.46g	25	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅛	HudBay .30p	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅜	Hugh Hat .40	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
17¼	16	Hunt Chm .16	9	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
50¼	31	Huyck Cp .48	17	40½	41	40½	41	¾
		I						
38	29¾	IdahoPw 1.70	52	30½	31⅜	30¼	31⅜	+ ⅞
19⅞	13⅝	Ideal Bas .60	76	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18¾	— ⅛
44⅛	29	Ill Cent 1.14	13	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅝
67⅝	50	Ill Cen pf3.50	21	66	66	65½	65½	— ⅜
44⅞	33¾	Ill Powr 2.20	155	35½	35½	35	35¼	
35	30⅝	Ill Pow pf2.35h	z30	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
33¼	29	Ill Pow pf2.21	z30	29½	29½	29½	29½	—1
17	12¼	Imprl Cp Am	66	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
57	34½	INA Cp 1.40	202	56⅝	57½	56⅛	55¼	
13	9⅞	Income Capit	6	11	11	10¾	10¾	
11	9¾	IncCCu .68g	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
33⅝	25⅞	Indian Hd .80	4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	IndnaGs 1.72	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30	23¼	IndplsPL 1.50	28	25¼	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
105	92	Ind PL pf6.25	29	93	93	93	93	+ ⅜
21¾	18¼	Indstl Nat .90	3	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
59⅞	45	Inger Rand 2	29	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57½	
43½	37¾	IngRd pf2.35	42	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅞
33⅝	26¼	Inland Stl 2	145	33⅛	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
25	10⅛	Inmont Corp	265	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
20¾	15⅞	Insilco .70	44	19	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
24	19⅝	Insilc pfA1.25	1	23	23	23	23	
51	36⅝	InspirCop 2	11	39¼	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	40¼	Interco 1.20	15	47¾	48	47¾	48	
30⅞	24½	Intrlkinc 1.80	18	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅞
365¾	283¼	IBM 5.20	225	313¾	317½	313½	315½	+1½
29⅞	20½	IntChm Nuc	88	25	25⅞	25	25⅝	
80	63	IntFlaFr .60b	18	78	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	24	Int Harv 1.40	48	29	29¼	28⅞	29	
15¼	12¾	IntHoldg .33g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Int Indust	61	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ¼
23⅞	9⅛	IntIndA pt	16	9⅝	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
20⅝	13¾	IntMiner .05g	19	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
15¼	9	Int Mng	23	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
46¾	29½	Int Nickel 1	584	32⅞	33	32⅜	32¾	
40⅝	31¼	Int Pap 1.50	489	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34	+ ½
9⅝	6¼	Int Rectifier	42	7	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	
67⅝	49	Int T&T 1.15	1019	58½	59¼	58½	59¼	+ ⅞
224½	164	IntT&T pfD 4	z40	196	196	196	196	— ½
118	93⅝	IT&T pfI 4.50	11	106½	107½	106½	107	
112½	90	IntT&T pfJ 4	12	101	101¾	101	101¾	+1¼
112	85	IntT&T pfK4	14	100¼	101	100¼	100¾	+ ½
79	69	IntTT pfL 5.50	z90	70	70	70	70	— ½
84¼	62	IT&TpfN 2.25	74	73½	74½	73½	74½	+1
110½	87½	IntT&T pfO 5	6	100⅛	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅝
44⅞	35½	Int Util 1.40	150	39⅛	39¼	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
50½	39¾	Int Util A	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
36⅞	24¼	Interpace 1	12	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅞
27½	24⅝	InipbGp .10g	26	25¼	26½	26	26¼	+ ¾
23	15⅜	IntsBrand .96	22	20¼	21	20¼	21	+ ¾
20⅝	16	IntersPw 1.28	x8	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
20	12½	Interst Strs	89	13⅞	13⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
35	24	Iowa Beef	15	25	25	24¼	24⅞	
22	17⅝	Iowa El 1.30	13	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
24	17⅝	IowaIlGs 1.38	43	18	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
26⅞	22½	IowaPow 1.60	31	23	23⅝	23	23½	— ½
24¾	23⅝	IowaPSv 1.40	12	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
24⅝	15⅛	Ipco Hosp .34	5	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—
35¾	26⅛	ITE Imp .60	23	34¾	35⅜	34¾	35½	+ ½
54⅝	29½	Itek Corp	66	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
158½	115¼	ITT Sv pf4.50	1	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	
		J - K						
9⅛	5⅞	Jaeger .20	15	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
42¾	29½	JamesF .32	5	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
24½	14⅞	Janizen .60	8	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	JapnFd 1.66g	143	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
		JapnF fnl.66g	17	10¼	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
49¾	27	JeffnPilot .88	52	47⅝	48	47¼	48	+ ¼
115½	106¼	JerCP pf9.36	z20	110½	110½	110½	110½	
100½	99¼	JerCP pf8.12	z50	100	100	100	100	+ ½
60	50½	JerCPLt pf 4	z90	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅜
66½	51½	Jewel Co 1.60	39	56½	57¼	56¼	57	+ ¾
46½	33⅞	Jim Walt .50	60	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅝
50	38	JimW pf 1.60	1	45	45	45	45	
23¾	20½	JHaninv .58g	19	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
46⅞	37¼	JohnMan 1.20	170	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
98¾	55⅝	JohnJoh .40a	50	94	94¼	93	93½	—1
38⅝	27¾	Johns Svc .80	19	29⅞	30½	29¾	30¼	+1⅛
59¾	48	JonLogn .80	3	55½	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9½	JonLaug .50g	5	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	44½	JoneLau pf 5	z190	55⅛	56	55¾	56	
23	18½	Jorgensn 1.30	4	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
34⅝	26⅞	Jostens .70	24	28¾	29	28½	28½	— ½
63¼	47⅝	Joy Mfg 1.40	150	63⅝	63⅞	63¼	63⅝	+ ½
38½	25¼	Kaisr Alum 1	56	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ¼
83¾	62½	Kais 57pf 4.75	9	65	65½	65	65½	+1½
79	59½	Kais 66pf 4.75	3	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	+1¾
72	54	Kai Al pf 4.12	12	55½	57½	55½	57½	+1½
24	18⅝	KaisrCem .50	12	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23⅝	18⅛	KaiCm pf1.37	2	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
24⅝	13½	KaneMir .07g	168	13⅝	15⅛	13	15⅛	+ ⅜
38	31	KCtyPLt 2.08	22	33	33¼	32⅞	33¼	
44	34½	KC Sou Ind 2	14	43	43	43	43	
13	13	KC Sou pf 1	250	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
26¾	22⅛	Kan GE 1.44	7	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	
35⅛	29⅝	KanNebr 1.52	62	31	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅜
27⅞	24⅝	KanPLt 1.38	6	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
17	9⅛	Katy Ind	32	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ¼
44	27¼	Katy pfB 1.46	13	32¼	32½	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
38	29¼	Kauf Broad	145	37	37¼	36⅞	37	
18¼	12	KawecB .20b	3	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
28½	19¾	KayserRo .60	26	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ¾
37⅞	30⅞	Keebler .70	6	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	
35⅝	20⅝	Keller Ind .60	26	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅝
28	22⅞	Kellogg 1	182	24½	24⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅜
48	26¾	KelseyH 1.30	196	41¼	41¾	39¾	40⅛	—1½
42½	28⅛	Kendall .60	16	39¾	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
29⅞	20	Kennmtl .80b	3	23½	23½	23½	23½	
42½	29½	Kennecott 2	274	33¼	33⅝	32¾	33	
32⅝	25½	Ky Util 1.68	88	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼
49¼	40	KerrMcG .60	82	42¾	43¼	42¼	43⅛	+ ⅞
20⅞	14¾	Keystne .10p	25	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	23⅝	Kidde Co .60t	129	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+1½
58	47¾	Kidde pfB 4	2	51	51	51	51	+ ¼
37⅝	28	KimbClk 1.20	308	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
21	16	KingsD St .28	84	19⅝	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
39⅝	28¼	Kinney Sv .25	124	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
78¼	55	Kinney pf1.25	2	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅜
54⅞	45	Kirsch Co 1	1	52	52	52	52	
68¾	32¼	KLM .84g	44	37¾	38⅛	37½	37⅝	+ ½
67½	43⅝	KnghtN .37g	13	66½	67	66⅝	67	+ ½
22⅛	16⅛	Koehring	27	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
39¾	32¾	Koeh pf 2.75	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¾
37	29⅞	Koppers 1.60	6	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Koracorp Ind	18	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	40½	Kraftco 1.70	108	40¾	41⅜	40½	41⅛	+ ⅝
96	56⅛	KresgeSS .50	127	95¼	95⅞	93½	93½	—1½
30½	18½	Kroehler	5	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
46	31½	Kroger 1.30	127	32	32⅝	32	32½	— ⅛
		L						
24⅞	21	Lacl Gas 1.45	9	22⅝	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
21¼	13¾	Lamsn Sess 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32½	21¾	LaneBryn .65	5	32¼	32¼	32	32	
12	7	Latrobe Stl	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅞	9¼	LearSieg .20	320	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
43½	31½	LearSe pf2.25	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
25¼	15⅛	Leasco Corp	1383	23½	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— ⅜
42⅝	27½	Leasco pf2.20	294	38⅝	40⅝	38½	39	—1⅛
47¾	25⅝	Leasway .50b	7	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	LeedsN .50	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
21¼	14	Leesona .40	8	17¼	18	17¼	18	+ ¾
17	13	LehPCem .40	31	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	LehVal Ind	37	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
19	16	Lehmn 1.25g	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
35½	22¾	Lenox Inc .50	20	30⅝	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ½
13⅞	10⅝	LeverFd Cap	22	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—
13⅞	11½	Lev Finc .75a	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
67½	42¼	LeviStra .16g	98	50	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
81⅝	60⅝	Levitz Furn	101	81	81¼	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅜
15¼	7⅝	LFE Cp	19	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
55½	40¾	LibbOFd 2	68	49⅝	49¾	49¼	49½	
8⅞	6⅛	LibbMcNL	125	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
24	17½	LibrtyCp .20a	11	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
22¼	17⅛	Liberty Ln 1	72	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
21¾	15¾	LibyLn pf1.25	2	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	47	Liggt My 2.50	59	54¾	55	54⅜	55	+ ¾
128½	79½	Lilly Ell 1.40	44	120¼	121	119½	120	
82½	67¼	Lincoln Nat 2	103	80¾	82⅛	80⅝	82⅛	+1⅞
85½	71	LincNt pf 3	24	84¾	85⅞	84¾	85⅞	+1⅛
27¼	9⅝	Ling Tem Vt	105	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
28½	9⅞	LingTV AA	3	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
45½	16⅝	LingTV pf 5	4	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅝
7¼	4⅞	Lionel Corp	33	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ¼
34⅝	19¾	Littonind .50t	148	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ½
39¼	22⅝	Litton plc pf	9	32⅞	33	32½	33	+ ½
31¾	25¼	Litton pf B 2	10	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
15¼	7½	Lockheed Air	63	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
57½	34	Loews Corp 1	67	54⅝	54¼	54⅛	54¼	— ⅛
19½	12	Londontum	6	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
33¼	25⅛	LoneStarIn 1	101	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	27½	— ¼
29⅛	23	LoneSGa 1.36	113	27½	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	21⅝	LongIsLt 1.28	55	23	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
72¾	62	LIL pf B 5	z20	64¾	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅞
108	100	LIL pf J 8.12	z2203	103½	104	102½	102½	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Loral Corp	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
49¾	40½	LaLandExp 1	135	45⅞	47	45⅞	46⅞	+1¼
55¼	43½	LouN pf2.10	13	54½	54½	54	54	— ½
40⅞	34¾	LouvlGE 1.68	120	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
38	30⅞	Lowensin .90	8	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ¼
108½	72½	Lubrizol .80	66	108	108¼	106¾	107	—1
54½	48⅞	Lubrizol wi	4	54	54¼	54	54¼	— ¼
47¼	33¼	Lucky Strs 1	177	38	38	37	37⅜	— ⅜
26¾	19	Ludlow 1.08	28	23½	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
24¼	16⅝	LukensStl .80	10	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	Lums Inc	102	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7½	2¾	LVO Corp	27	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Lykes Yngst	66	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¼	Lykes Yns pf	46	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
		M						
32½	16⅛	MacAnF .20b	7	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	5	MacDonald	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅞	Macke Co .30	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
47	33½	Macy RH 1	11	44½	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	MadFd 1.05g	32	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
5¾	3⅛	Mad Sq Gar	75	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
33¾	24	Magic Ch .60	46	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
55	37⅝	Magnvox 1.20	203	55	55	53⅝	53½	—1¼
50¼	37½	Mallory 1.80	13	43	43	42½	42½	— ½
33	28⅛	MalHyde .44	4	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	
20⅝	15	Manhlnd .56b	19	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
43½	26⅞	Manpowr .72	43	25¼	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅞
33½	30½	MfrsHan 1.56	207	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	MAPCO 1	20	31¼	31¼	31	31½	+ ¼
44½	32¼	Mapc pf 1.12	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
43⅞	31	Marath 1.60	75	37½	37¾	36¾	37½	— ⅜
38⅞	23½	Marcor .80	362	34⅛	35	34	35	+1
77	56⅛	Marcor pf A2	4	68	69	68	69	+1½
25½	16½	Maromont	154	24¼	24½	24	24½	
39½	31¼	Mar Mid 1.70	85	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
54½	41⅛	MarionLb .40	29	54½	55½	54½	55½	+ ⅞
72⅝	51	Marlen 1.10g	79	67¼	67⅝	66¾	67	+ ¼
17½	10⅝	Marquit Cem	19	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
49⅛	28½	Marriott .95f	45	46⅝	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅛
37⅞	27½	MarshFd 1.10	151	37	37½	37	37¼	+ ½
25¼	17⅛	MartinM 1.10	177	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	29⅛	MryldCup .50	32	30	30½	30	30½	+ ½
62	40½	Masco Cp .28	29	60½	60⅞	60½	60⅞	+ ⅜
62	51⅞	Masonite .72	62	61¼	61½	61	61½	+ ¾
13⅛	10	Massey Fer	117	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
		Massey F fn	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
28⅛	22¾	Mas Mut .63g	27	26⅝	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
52¼	26¼	Mattel .10	67	28¼	28½	28	28¼	— ¼
46⅞	31⅜	MayDStr 1.60	312	46¼	46¾	46	46⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	28⅛	May D pf1.80	6	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
34¾	25¼	MayerOsc .60	7	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
30⅛	21¾	MaysJW .50b	266	30⅛	32	30⅞	31¼	+1¼
39¼	32½	Maytag 1.10a	15	37½	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
30	21⅝	MCA Inc .60	12	23⅞	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	23½	McCord 1.25	25	28⅝	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	— ⅛
31	18	McCrory 1.20	59	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
59½	48	Mc Cr pf 4.50	z10	54	54	54	54	—1
47⅛	31¼	McDermott 1	59	41⅝	41⅝	39¾	39¾	—1⅝
60¾	52	McDonalds	140	57¼	58⅝	57¼	58¼	+1½
38⅞	21	McDonD .40b	90	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¼
43¼	34⅛	McG Ed 1.40	42	39½	39⅝	39⅜	39½	
24⅛	16½	McGrwH .60	86	18⅛	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
39¾	30	Mc GH pf1.20	4	33	33	33	33	— ¼
11	5	McGreg Don	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
165	84	McIntyr .80p	z250	83	86	83	84	
23¾	14	McKee .40p	5	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
68½	48	McLean 1.20	12	68½	69¼	68¾	69¼	+1
25¼	15⅝	McLouth Stl	38	18½	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
19¼	14½	McNeil .70	39	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
23½	15¼	Mead Corp 1	242	19¼	19¼	18¾	19	— ¼
48	39	Mead pfA2.80	1	42½	42½	42½	42½	
48	39	Mead pxB2.80	1	44	44	44	44	— ½
44¾	34⅝	MedusaC 1.20	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
11	4½	MEI Cp	14	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5¾	— ⅛
59¾	40½	Melv Sho .80	35	54¼	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
68½	58	Melv Sh pf 4	z10	58½	58½	58½	58½	
79½	25⅝	Memorex Cp	152	39	39⅞	38½	39⅛	— ⅛
135⅛	78	MercanS 1.40	9	120	121	120	120¼	+ ¼
110½	94⅝	Merck 2.20	154	110	110¼	109½	110	+ ⅜
29⅛	19⅞	Meredith .70	2	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
40	32⅞	MerrLyn .40	87	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞	+ ¼
58	38⅝	Mesa Pet .10	12	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
105¾	73¼	MesaP pf2.20	1	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
11	9⅛	MesabTr .59g	110	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
31½	25¼	MestaM 1.40	8	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	— ½
26⅞	15⅛	MGM	4	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
30⅞	17⅛	Metromd .50	19	23⅛	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
58	49	Met E pf 3.90	z60	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	
80½	54⅝	MGIC Inv .20	31	77	77	75½	75½	—1¾
18⅞	14⅛	Mich Gs Ut 1	6	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
17⅞	13½	Mich Tube 1	9	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	12¾	Microdot .30g	35	20⅝	21	20½	20½	
20¾	16½	MidConIT .92	23	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
28⅜	22½	MidSUtil 1.02	50	23	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
35¼	23¼	Midld R 1.40	13	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
108½	91½	Midwst Oil 3	1	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅝
59⅛	42	MilesLbs 1.20	32	48¾	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	+1⅜
40½	21	Milt Brad .60	25	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ½
123⅞	95⅛	MinnMM 1.85	102	121⅝	121¾	121	121	— ⅝
22⅝	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.30	15	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	21	
123	100	MissnCp 2.40	z40	115	115½	115	115½	+ ½
15⅝	12	MissRivr .74f	174	15¼	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
75⅞	62	MoPac A 5	6	72⅝	73	72½	72½	+ ½
33	25¾	MP Cem 1.60	21	31	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅞	MoPubS .80b	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
60	48⅛	MobilOil 2.60	223	50⅞	50⅞	50	50¼	— ⅛
36⅝	30¼	Mohas 1.10	13	35½	35⅛	35	35	— ½
47⅝	21½	Mohwk Data	200	28⅝	29	28⅝	28¼	+ ½
31⅛	14⅛	Molybd .64t	108	16⅛	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ½
24	17¼	Monarch .40	2	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
16¼	8½	Monogm Ind	57	10⅞	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
66¾	41½	Monro Eq .80	35	66	66¼	65¼	66¼	
48¼	32⅞	Monsant 1.80	290	48½	49½	48¼	49	+1
58	46	Monsa pf 2.75	7	57¾	59	57⅝	59	+1¼
37	32	MontDUt 1.88	x7	33⅝	33¾	33	33	+ ⅛
34⅞	29	Mont Pw 1.68	78	29⅝	29⅝	29	29½	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	MONYM .76g	309	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅝	Moor McCor	36	13⅝	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
74½	61½	MorganJ 2.72	94	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	65¼	+ ¼
29⅝	21¾	Morse Sh .75	8	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
26⅝	24	MtgTrA 1.62g	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
40¼	24	MorNor .80	117	27	27	26½	26¾	
89¾	51⅝	Motorola .60	193	87½	89	87½	88¼	+1¼
45¼	35¾	MtFuel S 1.80	15	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
24⅞	21½	MtStaTT 1.36	13	22⅝	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
16½	12¼	MSL Ind .40	9	14	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
17½	8⅛	Munford .24	18	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
10¾	6⅞	Munfrd pf.40	5	9	9¼	9	9¼	
33½	19½	Munsingwr 1	7	29⅝	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
35¾	23¾	MrphyCo 1.20	21	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	9¼	Mrphin 2.52t	7	10	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
40⅞	26½	Murph Oil .60	10	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
107	85¼	MurpO pf5.20	1	96	96	96	96	
42	15¼	MurryOh .60	50	39⅝	40⅞	39½	40	+ ⅜
39¼	28¾	Myers L .60g	23	34⅝	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
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56½	48¼	Nabisco 2.20	23	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	50⅜	+ ¼
55	42½	Nalco Ch .80	9	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾	— ¾
32¾	18¾	Narco Sci .60	14	25	25⅛	24⅞	25	
47¼	28¼	NashuaCp .48	16	45	45	44	44¼	—1
28⅛	16⅝	NatAirln .10p	33	26	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
28	19¾	N Avia 1.36g	43	23¼	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
31½	22½	Nat Can .45	9	26	26	26	26	— ¼
56½	41¾	N Can pf 1.50	3	46½	46½	46	46	—1
49	35⅝	NatCashR .72	263	43½	44⅝	43½	44	+ ⅞
54⅝	36¼	Nat Chem .30	20	54⅝	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¼
29	18¼	NatCityL .90	204	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ¼
19⅝	14¼	Nat Distl .90	125	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	22½	Nat Fuel 1.68	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29½	15⅝	Nat Genl .20	57	28	28⅝	28	28¼	
25½	20	Nat Gyp 1.05	92	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
37	27	Nat Homes	35	34	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
9¼	5⅝	Nat Indust	39	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
15½	11¾	Natind pf1.25h	10	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	21½	NatSvcln .66	68	26	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
43½	31⅞	Nat Stand .75	12	36¾	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ¼
34	25½	NatStarch .64	19	34	34	34	34	
47	37¼	Nat Steelh2.50	91	45¼	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅜
45¼	40	NatSteel wi	53	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
14¾	11⅛	Nat Tea .80	8	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25½	9⅝	NatUnEl .45d	54	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
101⅞	53¼	Natomas .25	207	82¼	83½	81¾	82⅞	+2¼
22	16	Neptune .40	16	17⅝	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
42½	36	NevPow 1.24	8	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	16¾	Newberry 1	36	25¼	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
53½	45	Newb pf 3.75	z10	48	48	48	48	—1
25¼	22⅞	NEngEl 1.56	60	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	32¼	NE TT 2.36	13	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	26	Newhall .30	35	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+1
39¼	26	Newmnt 1.04	248	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	14½	NYHonR .10d	19	14¼	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
36⅞	28	NYS EG 2.08	22	30½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
110	103½	NYSEl pf8.80	z800	109	109	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
18	15¼	Niag MP 1.10	96	16¼	16½	16	16⅛	
89½	78	Nia M pf 6.10	z100	80½	80½	80½	80½	
57½	48	Nia M pf 3.90	z60	51½	51½	51½	51½	
55	45	Nia M pf 3.60	z300	48¼	48¼	48	48	—1
52	43	Nia M pf 3.40	z40	44¼	44½	44½	44½	+1
18⅝	15½	NiagShsh 1.02g	10	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	
25⅛	17	NL Ind 1	178	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
83¾	66⅝	Norfolk W 5	87	83⅞	84⅛	83⅝	84	+ ¼
25⅞	11⅝	NorlinCp .30g	67	23¾	25½	23¾	25⅛	+1⅝
37½	23¼	Norris Ind 1	21	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	18	NA Coal .60	31	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	22¼	NoA Mt 1.59g	80	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
31⅞	21⅞	No Am Phil 1	53	23¼	23¼	22⅝	23	
30⅝	19¾	NoARk 1.40	80	28⅞	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
77½	60½	NoARk pf4.75	8	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
27⅝	20	NoARk pf1.35	9	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12½	Noeast Ut .94	93	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	NorCenGs .60	20	17	17⅛	17	17	
26¼	14	Nor Cent Ry	z50	14	14	14	14	— ¼
31¼	28⅝	NoIllGas 1.78	42	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
31¼	29	NollGs pf1.90	23	29⅞	30½	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¾
24⅛	25	No In PS 1.32	45	25⅝	26	25½	25⅞	
58⅝	47	NoNGas 2.60	31	48⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+1⅛
112	103	No NG pf8.48	z160	104¼	104½	104	104	
29¼	25	NoStaPw 1.70	52	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
63	55	NS Pw pf4.16	z590	55	55	55	55	— ½
11⅞	8	Northgte .50g	29	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	17	Northrop 1	18	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
36½	20⅝	Nwst Airl .45	591	31½	31⅞	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	33⅝	NwtBanc .40	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Nowst Ind	123	32⅝	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
22¾	18	Nrwst Ind wt	89	21⅝	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
99¾	60⅛	Nwtind pfA5	4	99	99	98½	98½	+1
100	61⅛	Nwtind pfC5	13	99	99⅝	99	99	+1½
75⅛	43⅝	NwstIn px4.20	239	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	75	+ ⅛
26⅛	22½	NwstnMut Lf	79	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
89⅛	65	NwslStW 2.20	4	83½	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	27⅞	Norton 1.50	9	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
59⅝	47¼	Nort Simon	98	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	+1⅛
58⅝	45½	Nort S pf1.60	20	58¼	59⅛	58¼	59¼	+1⅛
20¼	8⅛	NVF Co	48	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
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13½	6⅝	Oak Elect .16	5	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
22¼	15½	Oakite Pd .80	3	18	18	18	18	
22¼	15⅝	Occid Pet 1	326	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
70¼	52½	OccidPet pf 4	14	55⅛	55⅝	55	55	— ⅛
20	11½	Ogden Corp	68	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
34⅝	25¼	Ogden pf1.87	2	31½	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ¼
27⅞	21¾	OhioEdis 1.54	275	22	22	21½	21½	— ¼
69	59	Oh Ed pf 4.44	z100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+2⅛
102	99	Oh Pw pf8.04	z60	101½	101½	101	101	
28½	24	Okla GE 1.24	83	25⅛	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
24½	20½	OklaNGs 1.24	13	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
26	17½	Olin Corp .88	82	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
17½	12¼	Omarkin .62f	53	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅞	OneidaLt .70	15	23¼	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Opelika 1	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
22½	18	OrangeR 1.20	24	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
44⅞	37½	Otis Elev 2	20	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
44⅝	27¼	Outbd Mar 1	23	42⅞	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
22	14¼	Outlet Co .65	16	17½	17⅞	17½	17½	
71	26½	OverTrans	44	69⅛	69⅞	69	69	+ ⅜
35⅝	29⅝	OverTran wi	11	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
45½	38⅛	Owen Cng .75	27	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	
66¼	53	Owen Ill 1.35	113	55¼	56½	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅛
109½	90	OwenIl pf4.75	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ¼
24¼	15	Oxfrd Ind .60	277	23½	24	22½	23¼	+ ¼
		P - Q						
36⅛	28⅞	PacGEl 1.64	116	29¾	30½	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
29⅛	21⅝	PacinExp .80	162	26⅛	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
29⅝	23⅝	Pac Ltg 1.50	28	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	
35⅛	26⅝	PacPetrl .20e	77	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ¼
24¾	20½	PacPwL 1.44	24	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
33⅞	20¼	Pac Swst Air	43	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	17½	Pac T&T 1.20	54	17⅛	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
5-32	3-32	PacT&T rt	340	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
99	85½	Pac T&T pf 6	z80	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	+1¼
15⅞	8	PalmBch .25	55	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
15⅞	10⅛	PanAmS .20p	97	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¾
20⅛	11	PanAm WAir	489	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	
40⅝	32¾	Panh EP 1.60	47	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	32½	Paperclt .60	45	40½	41	40½	41	+ ⅞
24⅛	16⅛	Pargas .84	9	18⅝	19	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
46⅞	32⅛	ParkHan 1.50	2	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅞	Penn Cent	312	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
14	9⅛	Penn Dixie	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅞	Penn Fruit	25	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
71⅝	54⅜	Penney JC 1	42	70⅝	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	
60¼	47⅞	PennaCo pf	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
26⅛	21⅝	PaPwLt 1.60	62	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	
26¼	15⅛	Penn Pen .60	11	23	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
108	106	Pa PLt pf8.70	z270	107¼	107¼	106½	107½	+ ½
110½	99½	Pa PLt pf8.40	z20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—1
67½	55	Pa PLt pf4.50	z50	60½	60½	60½	60½	
68	55	Pa PLt pf4.40	z150	57½	59½	58¾	58¾	
33¼	24½	Pennwit 1.20	143	26¾	27½	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	43¼	Penwit pf2.50	7	46	46	46	46	+1
50½	33¼	Penwit pf1.60	7	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
39	26⅛	PennzUn .80	276	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
56	37½	Penz U pf1.33	132	40⅛	41½	40½	41¼	+ ⅞
28⅛	19¾	PeopDrg 1.10	13	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	
37⅞	33	PeopGas 2.08	48	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
61½	52⅛	PepsiCo 1	98	57⅛	58⅝	57⅛	58⅝	+1
51⅜	29	PerElmr .30g	85	47¼	49⅛	47¼	49⅛	+2¼
46⅛	36¼	Pet Inc 1.30	13	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ½
34⅞	23⅛	PetePaul 1.20	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
53⅝	39⅛	Petrolar .65	40	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	53⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅞	Petrim 1.49g	40	19	19⅝	19	19	— ½
41½	34⅝	Pfizer .60a	230	40½	40⅞	40⅛	40½	+ ⅜
48	37	Phelps D 2.10	97	38⅛	39	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅝
25⅛	21	Phila El 1.64	129	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
102	98	Phil El pf7.85	z2750	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
102¼	90	PhilaEl pf 7	z140	93½	94	93½	94	+2
68	55	Phil El pf4.40	z400	59¾	59½	59	59	— ½
58	49½	Phil El pf3.80	z100	51⅛	51¼	51	51	— ½
22⅝	19⅝	PhilaSub 1.20	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
70	46⅝	PhilMorr 1.20	86	69	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	12¼	Philip Ind .16	117	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅝
27½	19	Phil Ind pf 1	2	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	— ½
34⅝	27⅝	Phill Pet 1.30	300	32⅛	32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
19¼	12½	Phil VH .40	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅞	PiedNGs 1.20	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
58½	47⅞	Pillsbury 1.44	37	47⅞	47⅞	47	47	—1
18⅛	14⅝	PionNGas .80	19	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	23	PitneyB .68	101	27¼	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅜
20	14⅞	PitForg .80	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
54⅛	44⅛	PittFtW pf	z90	53⅛	54	53½	54	+1
49	38	PitYngAsh pf	z40	49	49	49	49	
52½	40	Pittston .60b	1723	45⅝	45⅝	44	44¼	—1½
26	15⅝	Plan Resrch	87	19	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
2⅞	2⅛	PlessyLt .06g	242	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	
		Plessl fn.06g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
117⅞	76	Polaroid .32	211	107¼	109⅞	107¼	108	+ ¾
24½	16½	Portecinc .80	6	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	
23¼	19⅝	PortGEl .28	14	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅛	
33⅝	24½	PotlatchF 1	7	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	14	Potom Elec 1	x51	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
62	55	Pot El pf 4.50	z130	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
40¾	32	PPG Ind 1.30	294	40	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
73½	55	ProctGm 1.50	68	71½	72¼	71½	72¼	+ ¾
24⅝	14½	ProdRsch .10	21	14⅝	15¾	14⅝	15¾	+1½
26¼	21⅞	PubSCol .12	28	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
30¼	25⅛	P Sv EG 1.64	55	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
124⅞	113⅛	PSEG pf9.62	z210	117½	118½	117½	118	
97	93	PSEG pf7.40	35	95	95⅝	95	95⅝	+ ¾
64	54	PSEG pf4.18	z10	56	56	56	56	+1½
63	53	PSEG pf4.08	z10	55	55	55	55	+1½
22⅞	19¼	PSEG pf1.40	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
49⅝	34½	PubSvln 2.16	14	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅝
30½	24⅝	PuS NH 1.64	6	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Publkind .30f	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	14¾	Pueblo In .78	31	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅛	PR Cemt .40	8	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
33⅞	28⅛	PugSPLt 1.84	14	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
56	43⅞	Pullman 2	27	55¼	55¾	55½	55½	— ¼
21¼	17¼	Purex Cp .84	28	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30	25	Purex pf1.35	2	28	28⅞	28	28½	+1
91½	68⅞	Purolatr 1.60	1051	85	85	81¾	82⅝	—2⅞
49¼	40⅛	Quak Oat 1	36	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	32	QuakStOil .80	21	48⅛	49⅞	48⅛	49⅞	+1⅛
22	14	Questor .50	14	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
		R						
35	24⅝	RalstonP .70	638	30	31⅜	29¼	31⅜	+1
48¼	36⅛	RalstP pf1.20	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
37	22⅝	Ramada .24	46	34¼	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
27½	14⅝	Ranco Inc .92	26	24⅛	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
20¼	10⅝	Rapid Amer	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
34	24⅝	RaybstosM 1	49	29¼	30⅛	29	30⅛	+1⅛
15⅝	9	Raymd Int	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
45⅝	27	Raytheon .60	40	36¼	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ ⅞
45½	27¼	Rayth pf 1.12	6	37	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅜
40⅝	26	RCA 1	292	35½	35½	35	35⅛	— ⅛
91¼	65	RCA cv pf 4	6	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Reading Co	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35½	25	Rdg-Bate .25	41	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	17¼	Redmn .03g	55	21⅞	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
43⅛	31¼	Reev Br 1.50	5	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
12½	8½	Reich Ch .20	82	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	
15	10⅝	Reliab Str .60	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
29⅝	20⅝	Relian El .70	138	23¼	24⅝	23¼	24⅛	+1⅜
79	60	RelianEl pf 3	4	66½	68	66½	68	+1¼
50⅛	39	Relian pf 1.60	8	42½	43	42½	43	+ ½
11¼	4½	Republic Cp	126	5¼	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ½
31⅝	21⅞	RepubSH 1.60	41	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
35½	43⅛	RetailCred 2	21	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+1
35¼	23⅝	Revco DS .28	31	34⅝	34⅞	34	34⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	17¾	Revere Cop 1	45	19¼	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
80⅝	61½	Revlon 1	116	67⅛	67½	65⅛	65⅞	—1⅝
36½	30¾	Rex Chn 1.50	11	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
69½	53	Reyn Ind 2.40	70	64	64¼	63⅝	64¼	+ ¼
81¾	57¾	Reyln pf 2.25	17	75	76	75	75¾	+1¾
33⅛	19¼	ReynMeth.60	64	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
80½	63⅝	Rey M pf4.50	4	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
34¾	17½	Rhzingold .20	35	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Richrdson .80	39	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
72⅝	58⅝	RichMerrel 1	10	68½	68½	68	68	— ⅛
26⅛	25⅛	RidderP .32	8	25	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	RiegelP .60	26	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
19⅝	13⅝	RiegelTxt .80	7	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	13¼	Rio Grnd .60	156	23¼	24	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9½	RioGrn pf.80	112	14⅛	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	32¼	Rite Aid .22	19	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60	+ ½
6	5	RoanST 1.28g	52	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
40¼	28⅝	RobshCon .70	15	40⅛	40¾	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
26¾	20⅝	Robrtsn 1.10	5	24½	24½	24½	24½	
38⅞	25⅝	RolnsAH .40	68	37¾	38	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	21⅝	RochGs 1.20b	51	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	38½	RochTel 1.32	40	42½	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ¾
20½	12½	Rockower .24	21	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	
30⅜	25⅝	RockMfg 1.40	16	30⅛	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
115¼	85¼	RohmH 1.60b	132	116	116½	116	116	+ ¾
21	15⅛	Rohr Cp .80	24	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18½	+ ½
43½	25⅝	Rollinsinc .22	15	38	38	37⅝	38	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Ronson .05d	8	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
37⅛	30⅝	Roper Cp 1	9	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
39⅛	27⅝	RorerAm .72	15	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
26½	16¼	RoyCCola .54	406	26⅛	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛	+1⅞
46¾	39	RoyDut 1.04g	72	41	41	41	41	
		RoyD fn1.04g	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
11⅞	6⅝	Royal Ind	27	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
17⅜	11	RTE Corp .12	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
49	34⅝	Rubbrmd .56	4	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
12	6½	Rucker Co	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
30	17⅛	Russ Tog .68	62	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
59¾	33	Ryder Sy .50	162	59	61½	57	61½	+2¼
		S						
14¾	9⅝	Safegrd Ind	19	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
40¼	32⅝	Safeway 1.30	108	35	35	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
29½	22	StJoeM 1.50	21	24½	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ½
18½	15⅝	StJos LP 1.08	5	17	17¾	17	17¼	+ ¼
65	43⅛	StL Sa F 2.40	39	55½	56½	55¼	55½	+ ¼
42¼	33⅝	StRegisP 1.60	134	35⅛	36¾	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅞
22⅝	16¼	SalantCp .30	94	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
24	19¾	SanDGas 1.08	42	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
22¾	10½	Sanders Asso	19	12½	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
20½	13¼	Sangamo .40	12	14¾	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
37¾	23½	SJuanR 2.18t	36	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	24⅛	Sa Feind 1.60	141	31	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	+ ¼
9¼	7⅝	SFe Ind pf.50	17	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
43½	30½	SanFeInt .30	76	39	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+ ½
14⅞	8⅝	SarWelSci .30	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19	16	SavanhE 1.12	37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
17¾	10	Sav StoAp .24	78	11⅞	12	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
29	18½	Saxon Ind	130	20½	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ½
37⅝	22½	Schaefer Cp	23	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	
87¾	60⅝	ScherPlg .90	182	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	— ½
99¾	66⅛	SchlitzBr 1.60	3	94½	95½	94½	95½	+ ⅞
142½	87⅝	Schlmbr 1.40	67	140⅞	141	140	140⅞	—
23⅞	13⅝	SCM Corp	156	19	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12	SCOA Ind .60	14	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25	19	Scot L Fd .56	12	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
28½	16⅝	Scott Fetz .80	26	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27¼	+ ¼
25	16⅞	Scott For .60	113	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
27½	17⅝	Scott Paper 1	449	18⅝	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
49½	40	Scovill 1.40	3	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	51	Scovil pf2.50	2	60	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¾
7⅝	6¼	Scud Duo Vst	19	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9½	7¾	Scuddr pf.48g	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
69¾	37⅝	SCL In 2.20	615	68¼	68½	67⅜	67⅞	— ¾
16⅝	7	SbdWorld Air	125	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
19⅝	10	Seagrve .12d	41	12½	12½	12	12	— ½
72⅞	51⅝	Searl GD 1.30	38	66⅝	67	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅞
96⅝	73⅝	SearsRo 1.40	250	96	96⅝	95½	96⅛	+1⅛
18⅝	11½	Seatrain Line	14	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
89⅝	25	Sedco Inc .08	27	38⅝	38⅝	38	38⅜	— ⅛
35½	25⅛	Servmt .50	134	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	
36¼	26⅛	Shapell Ind	18	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
54½	42⅝	Shell Oil 2.40	213	46½	47	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
		ShellT fn.85g	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
24	16⅝	ShellerGl .80	11	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
26⅞	20⅛	ShellGl pf1.35	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	43¼	Sherw Wm 2	56	47¼	48	47¼	48	+ ⅝
90½	80⅛	Sher W pf4.40	z100	83	83	83	83	
15½	8	Siegel H	20	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅛	SierraPac .80	23	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
22¼	13⅝	Signal Co .60	91	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
47	33½	Signal pf2.20	6	41⅛	41½	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅝	Signal pf 1	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
55	42½	Signode 1.10	47	54⅞	54⅞	54	54	
8⅞	4⅜	Simm Prec	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	30¼	Simmons .80	56	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
147	94	SimpPat .88b	19	135	135½	134½	135⅛	+1⅛
77½	63¼	SingerCo 2.40	77	71	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅝
100	82½	Singer pf3.50	4	93	93	92	92	—1
34⅝	22⅝	SkaggCo .40	41	32⅝	33	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅝
52¼	41½	Skelly Oil 1	4	48⅛	48¾	48⅛	48¾	
29½	18⅛	Skil Corp	15	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
45⅞	27	Skyline .20	48	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
58¼	44⅞	SmithAO 1.40	7	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	— ⅝
49	16½	Smith Intl .40	42	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
57	47⅛	Smith KF 2	61	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ⅛
26	28⅜	Smucker .70	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
17¾	12¼	Sola Bas .50	28	15⅛	15½	15	15⅜	
8	4⅜	Sonesta	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	12½	Sonest pf1.25	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
25⅛	14¼	Sony Corp	1285	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1
		Sony Corp fn	89	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
44⅞	33⅝	SooLine 3g	22	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
21¾	15⅛	SOS Cons .50	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	21¼	SCar EG 1.33	102	22⅛	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	SoJerIn 1.52b	6	24½	24½	24	24½	+ ½
48⅝	29¾	Southdwn Inc	17	44	44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	29⅞	Sodwn pf1.80	5	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅝
23¼	17	SoeastPS 1.28	1	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
35½	25⅛	SouCalE 1.40	311	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅝	South Co 1.26	404	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
38¼	30⅛	SoulnGE 1.80	5	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30½	— ½
60⅜	45⅝	SouNGas 1.40	68	48½	48⅝	48	48	—1
47	35	Southn Pac 2	104	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+ ½
90	62⅝	SouthrnRy 3a	14	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅝
15⅞	13½	South Ry pf 1	34	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28¼	23	SoulUGas 1.26	22	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
19½	12½	SwstAir .41f	11	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15	12½	Swest PS .74	47	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
11⅝	9½	Sparton .40	3	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
49	39	Sperry Hut 1	5	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	
71½	62	Sperry H pf 3	10	65	65	65	65	
38⅛	25	Sperry R .40g	708	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Sprague El	26	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	SpringsMill 1	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	SquareD .80a	81	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¼
85⅞	66½	Squibb 1.50	91	80¼	80⅝	79	80	—1
37	27¾	StaleyMf 1.40	3	29½	29½	29½	29½	
49⅞	43¼	StBrands 1.40	28	44½	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅛
71	38⅛	StBrPaint .40	12	70	70½	70	70½	+ ⅞
21¾	13⅛	Std Intl .28	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11¾	6⅝	Std Kollsman	15	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
63⅝	49½	StOilCal 2.80	249	54⅝	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	+ ½
77½	52½	StOilInd 2.30	146	66½	66⅝	65¾	65¾	+ ½
82⅝	67	StOilNJ 2.75g	585	72¼	72¼	70⅞	71	—1½
92	70¼	StdOilOh 2.70	36	88	88⅝	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
65	55	StO Oh pf3.75	z30	58	58	58	58	
8⅝	5⅛	Std Press	10	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅛	StPrudent .66	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	StanlyWk .80	16	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Stanray .40	248	15	15	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett .80	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	18	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	+ ⅛
46¾	34⅛	Stauff px1.80	5	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
14	8	Sterch Br .48	15	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49¾	39¾	SterlDrug .80	56	48¾	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	24⅛	StevensJ 1.50	37	28⅝	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	29⅝	StewWar 1.80	17	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
26⅞	18⅛	Stoke VanC 1	79	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
15½	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1	z40	14	14	14	14	
49	39⅝	Stone W 1.90	19	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	StoneCont .36	11	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
33¼	19	StorerBrd .50	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
71⅜	52	StudWor 1.20	24	61⅝	61⅝	61	61¼	+ ⅜
105½	86	Stu Wor pfB5	2	95	95	94	94	—1½
53¼	39	St W pfA 1.40	19	45	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
41¾	30	SubProp 1.12	13	34⅛	34⅛	33½	33½	— ⅛
29	17⅛	Sun Chem .40	25	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
57⅛	45½	SunOil 1b	19	54¼	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	39½	Sun Oil pf2.25	45	44	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
31⅛	22¼	Sunbeam .80	76	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	20⅛	Sundstrnd .80	20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
51¾	39	Sunds pf3.50	3	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
17½	10⅛	Sunsh Mn .52	69	11½	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	28	Sup Valu 1.10	59	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
221	170	Supr Oil 1.40	4	201	201	200	200	—2
47¼	27⅝	Supmk G .40	56	46⅝	47¼	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	21	SupmkGnl wi	6	23	23½	23	23½	— ⅛
5⅞	3	SurvyFd .29e	121	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	Swank .60a	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
45	28⅝	Swift Co .70	79	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞	
38⅛	20⅜	Sybron .60	124	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	51⅛	Sybron pf2.40	10	62⅞	63¼	62⅞	63¼	+1
18⅛	9⅛	Systron Donn	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
		T						
44⅛	23⅝	Taft Brd .60	27	40½	40⅝	40	40½	— ⅛
25⅛	17½	Talcott 1.10	38	22	22	21¾	22	+ ½
17¾	10⅛	Talley Ind	37	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	Talley pfB 1	13	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
28	22¼	Tampa El .80	52	22½	22½	22	22½	+ ½
38⅛	30	Tandy Corp	28	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	18	TappanCo .40	15	26⅝	27⅛	26½	27	
5⅛	2⅛	Tech Mtr .09f	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
44⅝	30¼	Technicon Cp	21	38	38	38	38	
43⅛	32	Tektronix	37	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
32¾	20⅜	Teledyne .63f	206	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	12⅞	Telex Co	121	14⅛	14½	14	14	— ⅛
27⅜	21½	Temple I .25	38	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
29⅜	23⅝	Tenneco 1.32	237	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
11⅝	5½	Tennec wt A	137	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
109¾	88⅝	Tennec pf5.50	7	99½	99½	99	99	— ½
39⅝	30¼	Texaco 1.60	636	33	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
48½	38¼	TexETrn 1.52	55	42½	42½	42	42½	— ⅛
37	32	TexGasT 1.52	61	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Tex G pf1.50	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
24⅝	15⅝	Tex G Sul .60	147	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	31⅛	Texas Ind 1b	15	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
123	79⅛	TexasInst .80	195	113⅛	113⅛	111⅞	112⅛	+ ⅜
49⅛	31⅛	TexOil&G .02	13	46½	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	16¾	TexPLd .50a	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
64⅝	54⅝	Tex Util 1.92	58	59½	60	59½	60⅛	+1½
31⅞	23⅞	Textron .90	177	30¾	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
40	32	Textr pf2.08	16	37⅝	37⅝	37	37½	— ⅛
31	24⅛	Textr px1.40	54	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Thiokol .40	187	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	35⅛	ThomBet 1.84	14	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	Thom Ind .40	9	23⅝	24	23¾	24	
60	34⅝	ThomJW 1g	18	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1
29⅛	21⅛	Thrift Dr .70	51	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	TI Corp 1.20	125	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+1⅛
31	19¼	Tidewatr .50	17	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
62¾	40⅝	Time Inc 1.90	43	52	52	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅜
50⅝	38	TimesMir .50	16	46	46⅝	45⅝	46	
40⅝	33	Timken 1.80	180	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝	41½	+1⅛
29	19	TishRlty .40	29	22	22¼	21¾	22¼	
27½	19¼	Todd Sh 1.20	22	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	—1
35½	27¾	ToledoE 1.80	2	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
29¾	20	ToolResh .99f	84	27	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
19¾	12⅞	Tool Rol .40	9	15	15⅛	15	15	
69	56⅝	Trane Co .90	19	65¼	65½	65	65⅛	— ¼
46¾	34	Trans U 1.28	8	43¾	43¾	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	13⅝	Trans W Air	170	30¼	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	+ ⅞
22¼	14⅝	TrnWAir pf	14	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	TrnWFin .62f	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	15¼	Transmra .55	1274	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	14¼	Transcon .40	9	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
11	5¾	Transctl Inv	135	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
39¾	31⅞	Travelrs .90	840	39½	39¾	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	42	Travelrs pf 2	3	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	18¾	TravLod .25g	43	20	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	
32¼	26⅛	TriCon 1.39g	19	29	29¼	28⅞	29	— ⅛
38⅞	33½	TriCon pf2.50	58	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	
22¾	14⅝	TriangInd .80	21	18¼	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
48	27½	Tropicana	170	47½	50	47½	48¼	+ ⅞
43⅞	32	TRW Inc 1a	76	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
90½	74	TRW pf4.50	3	80½	81½	80½	81½	+ ¾
103½	77¼	TRW pf4.40	9	86⅝	87	86⅝	87	+ ½
20	15½	Tucsn GE .72	12	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	Twent Cent	83	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
25⅞	13½	Tyler Corp	45	25⅝	25¾	25¼	25⅝	
		U						
45⅝	21¾	UAL Inc	173	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
42¼	19¾	UAL pf.40	24	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1
34⅛	25	UARCO 1.10	8	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	19¼	UGI Cp 1.28	21	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
23¾	12⅝	UMC Ind .72	16	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	10½	Unarco .40	16	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ¼
41⅛	29⅛	Un Camp 1	33	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
50⅜	39⅝	Un Caride 2	803	48	48½	47½	48½	+ ⅛
19¾	6⅛	Union Corp	1795	12⅝	14¾	12⅝	14¾	+2⅜
2 ⅛	18	Un Elec 1.28	86	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
102	97½	Un El 71pf 8	6	101	101	100½	100¾	+ ¼
42¼	31⅛	UnOilCal 1.60	143	35¼	35¼	34½	34⅝	— ¼
57⅝	45⅛	UOCal pf2.50	53	48	48	46⅞	47⅝	— ⅝
65¼	45½	Un Pac Cp 2	170	63¼	63⅝	63	63⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	10⅛	UnPac pf.47	5	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
31¾	25¾	Unionam .80	7	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	
23⅝	18¾	Uniroyal .70	89	21⅞	22⅝	21¾	22	
112	101	Uniroyal pf 8	z170	102⅞	103	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
44	26	Unishops .40	278	25½	25½	24	24¼	—1⅜
45⅛	29¾	Unit Air 1.80	121	32¼	32¼	31	31⅜	—1⅛
21½	12	UnBrands .30	34	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅝
81	52	U Brd pf3.20	z200	59½	59½	59½	59½	+1
20	15½	U Brd pf1.20	18	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	UnitCp .50g	49	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
13	7	UnitFin Cal	27	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	17¼	Unit Gas .80	57	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
14⅞	7⅛	Unit Ind .30	8	14	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Unit In pf.42	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	UnJersBks 2	14	41⅞	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜
32	27½	Unit MM 1.30	19	31¼	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Un Nuclr	36	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Unit Pk Mln	23	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
26¼	15⅝	Un Refing .15	100	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
51½	37½	US FidG 2.20	58	48½	49⅛	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
58¼	32½	US Finl .05g	104	44	45	43¾	44⅞	+1⅛
36⅞	31⅞	USForS 2.76g	5	34⅛	34¼	34	34	
30¼	23⅛	US Frest 1.40	253	28¼	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
69	59	US Gypsm 3	54	67½	67¾	66¼	66¼	—1⅛
37⅛	31¾	USGyp pf1.80	6	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
38¼	26	US Home	182	36⅛	36¾	35⅞	36¾	+1¼
29¼	18⅝	US Indust .60	315	28¾	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
35	15	US Leasg .28	44	34	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅝
37⅛	27¼	US PlyCh .84	417	31¾	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ⅛
38	38	USPCh pf1.20	176	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ¾
26¾	21½	US Shoe .88	27	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
32⅛	23⅝	US Smelt 1	77	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
75	63¾	USSma pf5.50	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ¾
35⅞	27½	US Steel 1.60	362	33¼	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅜
36⅛	26¼	USTobac 1.20	30	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Unit Util .96	74	19½	19¾	19⅝	19½	
10	6¾	Unit Util wt	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	
33⅝	24½	Un Ut pf1.37	13	25½	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
36½	29	Un Ut pf1.50	6	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
39¾	28⅝	U Leaf 1.50	26	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ½
28⅞	15½	UnivOilP .40	283	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	—1⅛
38½	20⅜	Univor Comp	179	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅝
69⅝	45⅛	Upjohn 1.60	37	67¼	67⅞	67⅛	67¼	— ⅜
24⅝	11⅛	Uris Bldg .40	35	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅜
50	34¼	USLIFE .50	72	49½	49½	49	49	— ¼
29½	13¾	USM stp.65g	57	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
78	53	UtahCon .80	70	65¾	66¼	65⅝	66⅛	+ ⅜
37⅝	31½	Utah PL 1.92	x7	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
		V						
18⅞	12½	Varian Assoc	245	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
28¾	17½	VCA Corp .40	130	19	20½	18¾	20	+1½
33¼	19¾	VCA Cp pf.80	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
41½	30⅜	Veeder 1.60	50	34	34⅜	34	34¼	+ ⅜
17½	11¾	Vando Co .60	31	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
53	37½	VF Corp 1.10	11	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅝
21	12½	Viacom Int	104	16¼	16½	16	16½	
27⅝	13¾	VictComp .50	13	17⅛	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
28½	22⅝	VaComw .80	41	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	19	VaElPw 1.12	181	19⅛	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
115½	105½	VaEP pf8.84	z1700	111¾	111¾	110½	111½	+ ½
97¾	95	Va EP pf7.45	z50	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1
76½	65½	Va E&P pf 5	z80	68	68	67⅝	67⅞	+ ⅝
73	62½	Va EP pf4.80	z100	65	65	65	65	
28¼	20¼	Vornado	31	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21½	14¼	VSI Corp .48	6	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
26	20⅝	Vulcan Mat 1	25	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
		W						
60	49½	Wab R pf4.50	z10	51	51	51	51	
66	57½	WachCp 1.20	5	62¾	62¾	62½	62½	— ⅜
73	63	Wach pf2.20	3	63⅝	68⅝	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
35⅝	24⅝	WachRl 1.67g	48	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
33⅞	22⅞	Walgreen 1	53	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
41⅝	34⅝	WalkrH 1.20a	13	35¼	36½	35½	36¼	+ ¾
		Walk fn1.20a	10	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	
25¾	18¼	WallBusF .40	10	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
25⅝	16½	WallMury .60	12	18½	18½	18⅜	18½	
6⅝	3¾	Walworth Co	24	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
50	28½	Wang Labs	63	48½	49¾	48½	49⅝	+1
16¼	10½	Ward Foods	33	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Warnaco .60	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
79⅞	67⅛	WarLam 1.30	250	74⅞	76¼	74⅞	75¾	+1⅜
36⅝	26	WarnSwa 1	22	34½	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅜
31¼	24½	Wash Gs 1.80	6	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
17	12¾	WashStl .80a	14	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
24	20½	WashWP 1.36	17	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
34⅞	18¼	Watkin Johns	25	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26¾	
14⅝	9	Wayn Gos .76	6	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6	Wean Unit	12	8	8	8	8	
17¾	8½	Wean pfA1.26	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14¼	9⅝	Weatbrnd	38	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
13⅝	7½	Webb Del E	43	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
47½	37⅝	Weis Mkt .92	26	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
5⅝	4	Welbilt Corp	29	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
48⅞	37	WellsFar 1.60	23	39¾	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
25⅞	15¼	WellRGr .45g	50	21½	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅜
26⅛	15⅝	WescF 1.17f	21	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
27	20½	WestTra .50	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
68½	56¾	WPP pf 4.50	z70	59½	60	59¼	60	— ½
60	51½	WPP pfC 4.10	z10	54	54	54	54	+1
29⅞	16¾	WPtPep .75g	50	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
34	21½	WstnAir 2.19f	56	30¼	30¾	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
40⅝	33⅝	Wn Banc 1.30	72	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	+ ½
26¼	14⅛	WnAirlyd .80	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
21½	16½	Wn Pac Ind	5	20½	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
51½	38	WnUnion 1.40	116	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
98½	76½	Wn Un pf4.60	4	84¾	86	84¾	86	+3
94⅝	65⅝	Westg El 1.80	128	94⅛	94½	93¾	93⅞	+ ¼
64	53	West E pf3.80	z40	56	56	56	56	
27	17¾	Westvco 1.05	7	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
37⅝	28½	Weyberg 1.20	12	34¼	34⅛	34	34	
62¼	49¾	Weyerhs .80	60	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
127½	110½	Weyhr pf6.75	23	113½	114½	113½	114½	+1⅛
20½	11½	WheelPitt Stl	263	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅝
64¾	45½	WheelPitt 6pf	z420	63	64½	62	64½	+2
55	36	WheelPitt 5pf						
97⅝	65⅝	Whirl Cp 1.60	139	93½	93⅞	93½	93⅝	+ ⅜
29¾	13½	WhitCn .40b	72	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
36⅛	29⅝	Whit C pfC 3	4	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅜
32¼	19¾	WhiteCrss .44	13	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	White Motor	103	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
13⅞	7	Whittaker	312	10¾	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
47¼	35¾	WickesCorp 1	11	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
14	7¼	WieblStr .25b	23	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
24½	31	Will Ross .44	78	40	41⅝	40	41½	+1½
49	29	Williams Co	142	47¾	47⅞	47½	47½	+ ⅛
31	14½	Wms Co wt	62	29⅞	30	29½	29½	
43½	26½	Wms Co pf.80	4	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
49¼	36⅝	WinnDx 1.74	35	45	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	
52¾	40	Winn Dixie B	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
69¼	17	Winnbgo Ind	72	66⅝	68¼	66½	67¼	+ ⅝
34⅝	27½	Winnbago wi	28	33⅝	34⅝	33	33⅞	+ ⅛
26	20¾	WisElPw 1.48	31	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
115	104¼	WisEP pf8.90	z180	109¾	109¾	109	109	+ ¼
19⅛	16⅛	Wisc PS 1.16	18	16½	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
32	23	Witco Ch .92	12	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	WolveIWW .36	13	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	
23⅞	17¼	Wometco .44	9	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
19⅝	14	Woods Cp .48	17	17¾	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
55¼	35½	Woolwth 1.20	162	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
78¾	51½	Woolw pf2.20	44	70½	71¾	70½	71¾	+1⅜
15½	5⅛	World Airwy	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
197	107¾	Wrigley 3a	1	178	178	178	178	+1
17½	10¼	Wurlitzer .40	7	14½	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
		X-Y-Z						
120	84½	Xerox Cp .80	429	118¾	120¾	118⅝	120¼	+1⅞
34½	18⅞	Xtra Inc	16	25	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	Ynes SD 1.20	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
45	35¼	Zale Corp .64	40	41⅞	42	41½	41½	— ⅜
42	27⅝	Zapata Norn	35	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
47¼	30	Zayre Corp	97	37	37⅝	37	37½	+1
54⅞	36¾	Zenith R 1.40	150	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	16⅞	Zurn Ind .28	27	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

AMERICAN INCOME PROPERTIES

BOND AND SHARE N.V.

A corporation investing primarily in income-producing properties.

SHARES $9.14

Valid only where legal

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.28¾	.39½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.43	.56
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.17½	.19⅝
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	126.00	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	79.50	69.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	35-36	39-40
Lead spot lb.	.14-14½	.15
Copper elec. lb.	.52¼-.53	.60
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.67½	1.77¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.17	.15½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.54⅞	1.84½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	363.2	415.7

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 27, 1971

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 4.27 b, Oct. 4.32, March '72 4.55-56, May '72 4.56, July '72 4.59, Sept. '72 4.57 b, Oct. '72 4.54 b.

Wool: Dec. 86.5 b, March '71 71.5 b, July '71 73.5 b, Oct. '71 73.6 b.

Cocoa: Sept. 25.26, Dec. 25.67, March '72 26.15, May '72 26.47, July '72 26.75.

Copper: Sept. 49.10, Oct. 49.35, Dec. 49.80, Jan. '72 50.05, March '72 50.50, May '72 50.70, Sept. '72 51.17.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Sept. 58.40, Nov. 59.08, Jan. '72 56.55 b, March '72 55.40 b, May '72 55.35 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.76, March '72 3.07, April '72 3.25, May '72 3.80.

Silver: Sept. 152.70, Oct. 153.90, Dec. 156.30, Jan. '72 157.40, March '72 159.70, May '72 162.00, July '72 164.30, Sept. '72 166.60, Dec. '72 170.10.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chge
Oct	31.12	31.13	30.57	31.52	+12
Dec	31.85	31.90	31.62	31.65	+ 6
Mar	32.62	32.43	32.53	32.51	+ 9
May	32.85	33.03	32.83	32.90	+10
Jul	32.66	32.77	32.65	z32.75	+20
Oct	30.55	30.59	30.55	30.66	+25
Dec	30.37	30.50	30.37	30.40	+25

z-bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT					
Sep	1.45	1.43	1.45	1.43	1.45
Dec	1.43	1.51	1.43	1.51	1.43
Mar	1.50½	1.52½a	1.50½	1.52½a	1.50½
May	1.49⅛	1.51⅛	1.49	1.51	1.47⅛
Jul	1.43½	1.43⅞	1.42⅝	1.43⅞a	1.42⅛
CORN					
Sep	1.18	1.19¼	1.18	1.18½	1.18
Dec	1.13½	1.19⅛	1.16	1.13⅛	1.18
Mar	1.22⅝	1.24	1.22⅝	1.23	1.22⅝
May	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.25	1.25⅛
Jul	1.28½	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.28	1.27⅛
SOYBEANS					
Sep	3.17¾	3.17½	3.15	3.15¼	3.18
Nov	3.16¼	3.18½	3.14½	3.17½	3.16¼
Jan	3.20½	3.22¼	3.19½	3.21⅞	3.20¼
Mar	3.25	3.26¼	3.23¼	3.25⅛	3.24½
May	3.27½	3.29⅛	3.25¼	3.29	3.27
Jul	3.29	3.29⅞	3.28⅛	3.30	3.23
Aug	3.23	3.25½	3.22⅛	3.24½	3.22⅛
SOYBEAN OIL					
Sep	13.33	13.50	13.22	13.47	13.35
Oct	12.27	13.05	12.25	13.01	12.85
Nov 12.66	12.73	12.67	12.77	12.67	Dec
	12.60	12.73	12.55	12.63	12.57
Jan	12.65	12.68	12.43	12.40	a12.52
Mar	12.55	12.60	12.40	a12.53	12.46
May	12.46	12.54	12.35	a12.43	12.41
Jul	12.43	12.49	12.23	12.45	12.35
Aug	12.43	12.46	12.23	a12.30	a12.30
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Sep	79.55	80.25	79.50	80.10	80.25
Oct	77.60	80.15	77.40	80.10	77.65
Nov	79.60	80.00	77.60	a80.00	a77.75
Dec	80.80	80.30	79.50	80.15	79.15
Jan	80.00	80.40	77.75	80.25	77.90
Mar	80.75	81.30	80.70	81.20	a80.75
May	81.90	82.25	81.70	a82.15	a81.70
Jul	82.90	83.15	82.60	a83.15	82.50
SILVER					
Sep	1.54.7	1.54.7	1.53.5	1.53.5	1.54.1
Oct	1.57.0	1.57.1	1.54.1	1.54.5	1.57.4
Dec	1.57.0	1.57.2	1.56.0	1.55.5	1.59.1
Feb	1.61.4	1.61.4	1.59.1	1.59.8	1.61.4
Apr	1.62.9	1.63.4	1.60.5	1.61.0	1.63.4
Jun	1.65.4	1.65.6	1.62.5	1.63.3	1.65.5
Aug	1.67.8	1.68.0	1.64.7	1.65.4	1.67.9
Oct	1.70.4	1.70.5	1.65.8	1.67.6	1.70.3
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Oct	32.55	32.62	32.30	32.35	32.50
Dec	31.87	31.92	31.80	31.85	31.80
Feb	31.60	31.63	31.50	31.52	31.55
Apr	31.30	31.32	31.22	31.27	31.27
Jun	31.10	31.17	31.00	31.10	31.05
Aug	31.05	31.05	31.05	31.05	—

Sales: Oct 743; Dec 343; Feb 138; April 63; June 12; Aug 2.

LIVE HOGS					
Oct	18.45	18.57	18.30	18.50	18.45
Dec	19.10	19.22	18.92	19.15	19.12
Feb	20.73	20.78	20.55	20.75	20.65
Apr	20.62	20.70	20.50	20.55	20.60
Jun	22.53	22.55	22.37	22.45	22.47
Jul	22.42	22.57	22.40	22.45	a22.57
Aug	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	22.00

Sales: Oct 137; Dec 178; Feb 106; April 66; June 44; July 42; Aug 7.

SHELL EGGS					
Sep	23.25	23.95	23.20	23.75	23.20
Oct	32.25	32.95	32.05	32.95	a31.95
Nov	35.65	35.50	35.20	35.50	35.80
Dec	36.20	35.90	35.15	35.60	36.20

Sales: Sep 1,442; Oct 157; Nov 257; Dec 136.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	27.73	27.90	27.67	27.87	27.97
Mar	27.85	27.87	27.67	27.85	28.00
May	28.60	28.60	28.40	28.52	28.75
Jul	29.17	29.29	29.05	29.17	29.30
Aug	28.10	28.20	28.10	28.20	28.25

Sales: Feb 1,377; March 545; May 115; July 236; Aug 33.

Open interest: Aug 0; Feb 6,365; March 2,601; May 1,625; July 2,425; Aug'72, 955.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

Aug. 27, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Gen Tire	217,400	27⅛	+1⅛
Union Corp	179,500	14⅝	+2⅜
Pittston Co	172,400	44¼	—1½
Amer Hess	160,600	57⅛	—⅜
Leasco Corp	138,300	23⅞	—⅜
Sony Corp	130,500	17⅛	+1
Transam	127,400	19⅞	+⅛
Purolator	105,100	82⅝	—2⅞
IntTelTel	101,900	59¼	+⅞
FedNat Mtg	100,100	71⅝	+2⅛
Am Tel&Tel	97,700	42⅛	
Beth Steel	99,500	27⅛	+⅜
AmEl Pw	84,000	25⅛	
Travelers	84,000	39⅝	+⅜
Boise Cased	85,000	24⅜	

Volume, all stocks: 12,490,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 1,877,700 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 15 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $52.50.
New 1971 highs: 53; lows: 30.
Issues traded in: 1,664.
Advances: 813; declines: 550; unchanged: 301.
N.Y. stock index: 55.52 +0.13; industrials: 58.56 +0.15; transportation: 46.49 +0.17; utility: 37.90 —0.01; finance: 72.74 +0.41.

Most Actives—American

Lease Cp wt	102,200	2¾	—⅜
WardCR Dg	65,200	13⅛	+1⅛
Imper Oil	31,600	23⅝	+¼
Sterl Prec	29,300	6⅝	+⅜
McCull Oil	25,900	23⅞	—½
Pickwck Int	25,700	22⅞	+⅛
Puritan Fsh	25,300	15	+⅜
Mobil Home	23,700	24⅛	+½
Unexceld	22,900	12⅛	+½
Rex Noreco	22,700	22⅞	+⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,730,000
Stock sales year ago 3,091,750

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.29	25.14	25.27	+0.1

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	907.35	915.45	902.32	908.15	+ 2.65
20 Trn	241.35	245.42	239.75	241.82	+ 0.27
15 Utl	112.67	113.62	111.56	113.05	+ 0.16
65 Stk	310.13	312.90	308.25	311.65	+ 0.55

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Change
425 Industrials	112.27	110.29	111.05	+.26
20 Railroads	47.41	46.76	47.13	+.07
55 Utilities	57.53	56.62	57.16	+.10
500 Stocks	101.22	99.75	100.43	+.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 26	222,770	509,412	3,517
Aug. 25	282,622	590,431	3,245
Aug. 24	298,310	593,591	2,350
Aug. 23	253,264	551,852	2,309
Aug. 20	200,242	447,252	2,581

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-53

Armour pf	Gen Sig pf	NatUn Elec
AvcoCp pf	Gen Tire	NeAmMtg
Bearings	GaPow pf	NortSim pf
Bearing wi	Gerber Pd	RioGran pf
Beldg Hem	GorJwlyA	Robshw Con
Certnteed	Hilton Hotel	Rohm Haas
Clark Eq	INA Corp	RoyCr Cola
Coleco Ind	Inmont Cp	Ryder Sys
Cutler Ham	Joy Mfg	StLouSanF
Dial Finl	LeasewyT	Sears Roeb
Dover Corp	LincNat pf	Stanray
Dow Chem	Marion Lab	Timken Co
duPont	Marsh Field	Transam
Eckerd Jk	Mays JW	Tropicana
Emery AirF	McLean Trk	VaEP 7.45pf
ESB Inc	Monsanto	WheelPit SH
Fleetwd Ent	Monsanto pf	Xerox Cp
Gen Signal	Nat Chemsh	

NEW LOWS-30

AmEl Pw	Interst Pw	Pub Svc NH
ArcataN pf	JerCen 4pf	Publick Ind
ArizPub Svc	Kane Miller	Ridder Pub
CinnGas El	Lums Inc	Sierra PacP
Colo Intrste	McIntyr Mn	Southern Co
CnPw 4.16pf	MoPub Svc	Tampa Elec
Cont Steel	NSPw 4.16pf	TexGasTr
Genesco Inc	Ohio Edison	TexGasT pf
GifSU 4.40pf	Piedmt NGs	Todd Shipyd
Hecla Mng	Pillsbury	Unishops

James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

Business.

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 27, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

(w) A.G.P. Fund	$12.22
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF31.91
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.76
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.89
(w) Amitalia Fund	$9.06
(w) Ampro Fund	$12.13
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss. pr	$30.14
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$17.42
(w) Aries Fund N V	$37.66+
(w) Asca Corporation	DM19.31
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	Pence87.1
(w) Atl Flexible Trust	$11.11
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$7.57
(w) Austri'n Selection Fd	$6.80
(w) Browninvest	$23.79
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd	$0.75
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$14.55
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	Can.$4.58
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S A	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.60
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.14
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh	$101.90
(d) Caribico/warrant "E"	$60.71
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,027.06
(w) Convert.Fd.Int A Certs	$9.70
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$11.09
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V	$8.47*
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF99.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF59.75
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF152.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF96.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF246.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$3.61
(w) D.G.C.	$54.77
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.07
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.60
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen9.950
(w) Dreyfus Intercont. Inv.Fd	$13.14
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$12.00
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$8.78
(d) Eurunion	$38.37
(d) Exec Fund Canada	$6.32
(d) Exec Growth Fund	$5.06
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.86*
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$9.73
(d) Fiducem	BF1.339
(d) Finance Union	$10.69
(w) First-Fund	$11.68
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$8.98
— (w) Int'l Min & Petr.Fd	$9.48
— (i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah $0.72
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$24.70
(w) First Security Can Fd	$100.89
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$79.70
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$11.63
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd.	$10.22
(d) Fonditalia	$10.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	—
(w) Forest Growth Fd S.A.	$708.22
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$698.75
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF128.17
(w) Fortune Fund	$3.29
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$7.52
(w) Frontier Trust	$9.65
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($US)	$3.00
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$4.11
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$7.05
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd.	$12.71
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.78
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— (i) USIF Real Estate	$7.86
(d) Growth Equity Fund	Can.$5.95
(r) Growth International	$9.29
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$6.63
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd	$6.25
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV	$9.128
(w) Hedged Investors	$12.676
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.58
(d) ICOFUND	$9.22
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.73
— (d) Realstock	$10.72
— (d) Fund of New York	$9.35
— (d) Fund of Nations	$10.06
(w) INGROW	$22.46
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F.	$10.10
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM22.67
— (d) Nippon Dynams Fd	$8.13
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— (d) CommonwealthInt'l	Can.$13.14
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$3.46
— (d) IOS International	Can.$6.02
— (d) Fund of Funds	$3.45
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.98
— (d) I.I.T.	$6.93
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM17.76
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$7.89
— (d) IOS Regent Fund	$8.82
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$3.96
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.30
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$8.30
(d) Interfix	$108.38
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.76
(d) Interitalia	Lire7,125
(w) Intermarket Fund	$121.97
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$899.21*
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1,917.53
(d) Investpool Can Realty	Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.07
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$8.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$9.48
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$32.61
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$25.36
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,923
(d) Keyes Real Estate Fd	$5.63
(w) Keyfund	$8.67
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$11.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd	$9.99
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$60.23
(i) Leverage Cap Holdings	$19.92
(w) Luxfund	$20.69
(d) M. & G. Island Fund	Pence82.9
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.79
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.94
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$10.02
(i) N.A.M.F.	$69.24
(w) Nippon Fund	$16.35
(d) Nomura-Ajif	Yen9.769
(w) Nor. Amer Inv Fund	$8.32
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd	$22.56
(r) Olympic Cap Fd Inc	$2.61
(i) Opportunity Fd Int	$10.93
(w) Pacific Inv Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$21.49
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$11.15
(w) Prime America Fund	$10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$18.82
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,248
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$10.82
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$12.68
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.28
— (d) Global Fund	$7.39
(w) S & P Dollar Fund	£4.94
(w) S & P Hampstead Co	£5.44
(w) S & P Jardine Jap. Fd	$10.92
(i) S & P Monitor Co.	£3.70
(w) S & P Sterling Fund	£4.25
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$11.04
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$8.46
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.65
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$10.55
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$10.47
— (d) Share Realty NV	$11.44
— (w) Shareholders Excel	$8.41
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.76
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.40
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd	$10.58
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.32
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$12.35
— (d) Invest Selection Fd	$3.37
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est	SF1.378
— (r) Securswiss	SF1.091
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund	LF101
(i) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.7520
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd	$12.28
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd	$23.31
(w) Star Fund	$9.82
(r) Suez Amer RiskCapital	$19.17
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Univ Bond Select.	SF103.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF124.46
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.46
(w) Target Offshore	Pence74
(i) The Commodity Fund	$8.03
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$17.14
(w) Tokyo Valor	$10.62
(w) Transpacific Fund	$8.65
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence103
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence101
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.37
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh	SF70.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF101.25
— (d) Eurit Eu Sh. Bid	SF165.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. sh Bid	SF109.00
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF90.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF87.00
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF205.50
— (d) Sima Sw.R.Est Bid	SF154.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM30.36
— (d) Europafonds	DM47.56
— (d) Unifonds	DM25.58
— (d) Unirenta	DM45.48
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$4.50
(w) U.S. Income Properties	$7.81
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$13.16
(d) Victory Fund S.A.	$10.62
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$8.07
(w) West. Hedge Fd. Cl A	$2.447
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$621.43
(w) Worldwide Securities	$40.75
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.112
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$8.17
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.67

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs. + — Offer price; a — Asked.

**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds

هكذا من الاصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
6	5⅜	Abrdn P	.129	2	4	4	4	4	— ¼
4⅞	2¼	Acme Hamil		10	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2	Acme Prec		9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24¼	15¼	Action Ind		25	16¼	16¼	15½	16	— ⅜
4⅜	3⅝	Adams Rusal		4	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
18½	8⅜	Admiral Intl		3	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
12⅜	5⅜	A&E Plast P		4	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Aerodex Inc		1	3	3	3	3	+1⅛
14⅞	8¼	Aero Flo	.20	20	12⅞	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
27⅝	17½	Aerolet	.50a	20	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19	+ ⅛
14	6¼	Acronca Inc		23	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
8	5	Aerosol	.10f	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Aerovox Cp		34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
15	10⅛	Affil Hosp	.20	14	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6¼	Affil Cap wt		13	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Affil Hosp	.20	14	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
9⅝	6	AIC Phot	.25	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	3½	Aiken Ind		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19	9¾	Airborne Frt		9	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
29½	11	Airwick B	.32	4	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ⅛
27⅞	17	Alax Mk	.45a	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
65	52¾	AlaP pf	4.20	250	57	57	56½	56½	
32⅜	22⅜	AlnWood	1.60	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Alaska Airl		10	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
14	6¼	Alba W	.12p	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4	AlbAldon Ind		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	AlbMfg	2.14p	17	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¾	AlbAmer Ind		1	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	AlleghyAirl		70	13⅛	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	AlleghAirl wt		3	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
25⅛	15½	Allen EF	.97f	11	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
13	7¾	Alliance TR		4	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
5¾	3⅝	Allied Art		8	3	3	3	3	
12⅞	8	Allied Contrl		7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
4	2	Alpha Ind		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Altamil Cp		23	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14	12¼	Alter Eds	.90	1	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
60	50⅝	Alcoa pf	3.75						
70⅝	40⅝	Amco Ind		21150	52½	52⅝	52½	52¾	+1¼
19	14⅜	A-HessLL wt		37	16	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
28	12	Am Aerosm		75	13	13	11⅞	12	— 1⅛
12⅞	7½	Am Biltrt	.30	4	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅜	A BkStrs	.21f	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
17	21⅜	A CanAl	1.62a	71	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅛	
31	22¼	A Fitch	1.84g	3	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
11	3¾	Am Fitch wt		5	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅜	3¾	A Israeli	.22g	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	9	A MalzeA	.33	20	15½	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
16	9⅛	A MalzeB	.33	6	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Am Mf	1.60e	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅜	AmMotInns		4	29	29	29⅜	28⅞	— ⅛
9	6⅜	AmPetrl	.55a	9	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
4¼	3	Am Precsn		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅞	14¼	Am Recreat Gr		8	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	
9⅝	8⅝	AmSat Equip		165	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	AmTech	If	56	6⅛	6⅜	6	6⅜	
19⅝	12⅝	AmerDep Str		32	29	29⅛	28¼	28½	— ½
31	16¼	Amrep Corp		81	22	22⅜	21⅜	22	— ¼
6¾	4	AndreaR .05p		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8	23⅜	Angelica .18		28	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
5	1⅛	Anglo Lautro		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
5	8⅜	Ansul Co	.40f	11	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Anthony Ind		40	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	AO Indust		35	2⅛	2	2	2	
6⅜	2¾	Apache Indust		26	5½	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
5¾	4½	Applied Data	.10	7	7⅜	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¾	Applied Dev		8	3⅜	3¾	3¼	3½	— ⅛
29⅜	23½	Aquitain Ltd	.46	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
1⅜		Arctic Enf		56	38	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛
3	2	Argus Inc		7	2¼	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
9	13¾	ArizColoLd C		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	16¼	Ark Best	.30	25	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅜	ArkLaGas	1.30	31	27½	27⅞	25⅞	26⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅜	Armco	.60	30	8	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Armel Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	13⅜	Asamera Oil		115	17⅜	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛		AshI Oil	Cn	11	1 1⅛	13⅜	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Askin Svc	Cp	2	6	6½	6⅜	6½	
8	7	ASPRO	.25b	1	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21⅝	18½	AssdBaby	.60	1	20	20¼	20	20	— ¼
8⅝	25	AstroProd	.40	1	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅝	Astrex Inc		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	1⅞	Atco Chem		157	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	15	Atico M	1.45a	216	21¼	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Atico Mtg wt		74	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
31½	13⅜	Atl CMin	.93a	32	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Atlas Cp	wt	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅜	18¼	Auger Inc		5	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜	
14	11	Austral Oil		37	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9½	6	Auto Bldg		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Automat R	ad	9	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
5¾	5¼	AutomSvc	.20	15	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅜	AVEMC	.10	24	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼	+ ⅛

B

12⅜	11⅜	Cablecom Ga		14	12⅝	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Caldor	.90d	15	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
22⅜	19½	Calcomp		26	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
5		Calvert Expl		3	5½	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	Camcoinc	.12	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
8	5	CampbChib		51	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8	5	CampbChib	wt	2	5¾	7	7	7	
29	8½	Campbell Ind	.30	4	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
3⅜		CdnExp	G&O						
2				23	3	13-16	3	13-16	3	13-16	
6⅜	6⅛	Can Homestd		35	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
14⅜	12⅜	CdnHydro	.25	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	14⅜	CdnInt P	1.80	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	
18⅜	10⅝	CdnJavlin	.44f	80	12¼	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
2¾		CdnMarconi		1	3	3	3	3	
4⅝		CdnMerrill		1	4½	4½	4	4	7-16	4	7-16	— 3-16
1⅝		CdnOcean Ind		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅜	25½	Cdn SuperOil		8	43¾	44	43½	44	+ ½
4		Canavert	.16f	15	4¼	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅜		Canoga Ind		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	6¼	Cap Ind	.16p	40	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
3⅜		Career Acad		25	3	3⅛		3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜		Caressa	.15g	32	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
93½		Carnaim	1.20	19	91½	91½	91	91½	+ ½
45		CarnPL	of 5	2	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
3⅜		Carousel Fish		7	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½		CarrolDv	.99f	55	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
2¾		Castleton Ind		33	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16¼		Cavitron Cp		10	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
7¼		CelluCraft		9	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
44		CenMe	pf3.50	210	47	47	47	47	— ½
13⅝		Cen Sec	1.45g	19	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	
7⅜		Centrex	Cp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3⅜		Certified	Cp	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
3⅜		Certron	Cp	44	3¾	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
7⅛		Chad Mill	.40	13	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
19½		Champflo	.10	111	32½	33⅛	32½	32½	+ 1⅛
16		Charter Med		31	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	
11		Chatt Gas	.68	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
20⅝		Cherry Burr		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
7¾		Christian Cos		9	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
10½		CIC Leasing		14	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
5		Cinerama		50	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
31¾		Circle K	.32	5	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
7⅜		CRSV AR	wt	61	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
12¼		Citizen F	.24	5	14	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
15⅜		CitizMkt	.98g	15	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
4		CitizMtgI	wt	14	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9¾		CityGsFie	.50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3		ClarkCbl	.02e	1	3	3	3	3	
14¾		Clarke G	.10g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13		Clarkson Ind		43	16	17¼	16	17¼	+ 1
4		Clarostat		2	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛		Clary Corp		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅜		Clifton Mer		1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
5		Clopay	.37f	6	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
8½		CMI Corp		2	9½	9½	9½	9½	
24¼		CMI Inv Cp		51	35	35⅜	35	35½	— ⅛
9		Coburn Corp		27	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12		Coff Mat	.09h	7	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5⅜		Cohen Hatfd		5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅛		Cohu Elec	.10	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17¾		Cole Natl	.44	3	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
26⅜		Coleman	.40	73	35⅜	36¼	35½	35½	
22⅛		Celco Coml		43	26⅞	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	
9¾		Colon Snd	.38	2	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜		Colwl Co	.25g	2	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
27		Colw M	1.74g	15	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ½
8½		Colwl Mtg	wt	29	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18¾		Combustn Eq		18	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜	
9⅝		Comi Al	.10g	29	8½	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅜
14¾		Comi Met	.60	1	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	
6¾		Commodor		32	11	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
10⅜		ComHlth	Fac	1	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
23½		Com PS	1.50b	2	24¼	24½	24	24	— ⅛
17⅜		Compreh Des		6	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
4⅜		CompuDyne		4	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	
3⅞		Comput Eq		8	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅝		Comput Invst		20	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4⅞		Comp M	.20a	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8		Computest		6	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛

13	4⅜	Gabriel Ind		19	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅜	Garan Inc	.36	7	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	13¼	Garcia Corp		6	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	5¾	Garland Cp		9	9	9	9	9	
10½	5	GateSpc	.10p	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	Gearhart Ind		30	12⅞	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
33¾	23¼	Gen Battery		147	30	30⅝	30	30	
8½	4½	Gen Builders		18	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
60¼	38½	G Cinema	.48	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
11	7	GenEduc	.22	81	8⅛	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅜
11	7	Genlo	.84p	127	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Gen Interiors		11	6¼	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6	3¼	Gen Plywood		3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
32¼	13¾	Gense Ind		24	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅜	GerberSc	Inc	13	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
24	17⅜	Giant Fd	.50a	8	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
12⅝	8½	Giant Yel	.40	71	9¼	9⅛	8	9	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Gilbert Cos		1	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
32¾	18¾	Gilbert Flec		187	30¾	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+ ⅜
31½	22½	GlobeSec	.92a	15	6	6	6	6	
7	3	Gladding Cp		21	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞	
13¼	8½	Glen Ger	.18f	5	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
31½	22½	GlobeSec	.92a	15	6	6	6	6	
30⅝	17⅜	Gloucster En		7	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7⅞	Goldblatt	.36	18	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅜	13⅜	Golden W Mob		18	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	14½	GoodLS & Co		17	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
7½	3½	Goodway		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	Gorin Str	.30	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6¼	Gould Inc	wt	39	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
32	20¾	Grainger	.80	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2¾	Granger As		3	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
12⅞	6¾	Granite Mt		12	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
12½	6¼	Grass Yel	Gr	14	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Gray Mfg		1	12½	12½	12½	12½	
27⅜	14⅜	GreatAm	Ind	18	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
23⅜	14⅜	GreatAm	Ins	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6¼	Gt Basin	Pet	61	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6½	Gt Lak	Chem	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	19¼	Greenmn	Tl	27	28⅞	30⅜	28⅝	30⅜	+ 1⅛
11⅜	7	Greyh C	.20e	32	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
42	22¾	GRI Corp	.12	29	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
16	10⅜	GrossTIC	.70	8	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
11⅞	7½	GrowChm	.22	15	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	GSC Enterp		18	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝	
4¼	2⅛	GTI Corp		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
45¼	34	Guardian Ind		5	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
39⅜	28⅛	GuarMI 2.36g		25	38⅞	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	18	Guardon Ind		43	31⅞	31½	31½	31½	
26½	19¾	Gulf Can	.60	6	26	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
20¾	19	Gulf MR	.36g	43	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	GulfM Rlt	wt	57	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4¾	Gulf Wind	wt	34	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	

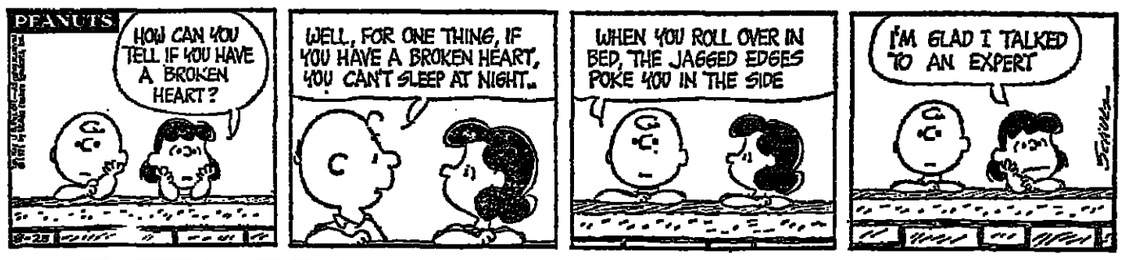
H

10⅜	6¼	Hamilton Cos		1	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14½	5	Hampsh Des		10	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
15½	6⅜	Hampt Sh	.32	9	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	25⅞	Harland	.15g	18	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	17⅜	Harnischfr		51	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	8½	Harrfld Zody		15	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	Harvard Ind		26	3⅛	3½	3¼	3¼	
26	6¾	Harvey St	.24	6	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	12¼	Hasbro Ind		9	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	7½	HealthM	.60	1	8	8	8	8	
28	19¼	Hecks Inc	.68	37	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	
6⅞	3½	Heinicke Inst		32	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	10⅜	Heitm M	.22g	15	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
27½	13¼	Her Mal	.36g	7	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
7½	4⅜	HIG Inc		2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
11⅜	6⅛	HiShear	.20p	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
48½	32⅛	Hilinbrd	.80g	5	35¾	35½	35¾	35⅞	
11¾	6	Hilhavn	.04p	19	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
65¼	36	Hilton Hot	wt	5	65⅛	66¼	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅝
2½	1¼	Holly Corp		18	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
39¼	25⅛	Holoph	1.20a	4	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	

F

28⅛	15¼	Fab Ind		18	19	19	18	18¼	— ½
13¼	7⅜	Fablan	.40b	3	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	
13⅜	3½	Fabrics Natl		11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
15	6¼	Fairfld Noble		38	7⅜	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
16½	5⅜	Falcon Sbd		81	6½	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
5½	3⅜	Fed Resrces		92	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	FedMart	.40b	6	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ½
18¼	11⅜	Felmont Oil		19	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Fellswy	.32	23	18¼	18½	18	18⅛	
11⅜	7	Fibreboard	wt	19	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
29¾	24⅜	FidelCap	1.52g	17	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	FidelcoGr	wt	7	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
22½	19	Fid Mt	1.81g	32	20½	20¼	20½	20¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Filmways		4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19	12⅜	FiltrDyn	.01e	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½	+ ⅛
26⅝	19¾	FinSaBa	.20e	14	25¼	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
17¼	11	FiniGenl	.24b	9	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅜	FinGen A	.40	14	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	Fst Conn	.80e	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	16¾	Fst Den	1.03g	29	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	
7⅝	4	Fst Denv	wt	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	— ⅛
4	1½	FirstNtl	Real	3	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	FirstNtlRl	wt	25	⅝	⅝	½	½	
23⅞	16¾	Fst SL S	.24d	51	19½	20¼	19¼	19⅝	— 1½
13½	10⅝	FstUtn	1.20	19	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
15	10	Fischer	.60f	7	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	Fishman	.40b	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32¾	14⅜	Flagg Ind		31	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
14½	8⅛	Flight Safty		4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4¾	3¼	Flo Capital		12	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
25¼	17⅜	FlaTile A	.20	49	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
17	11⅛	Flower Ind	A	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
16	10¼	Edgmtn Oil		5	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
33¼	18½	Edmos	.13	25	19⅜	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	8½	Edo Corp		3	9	9	9

PEANUTS



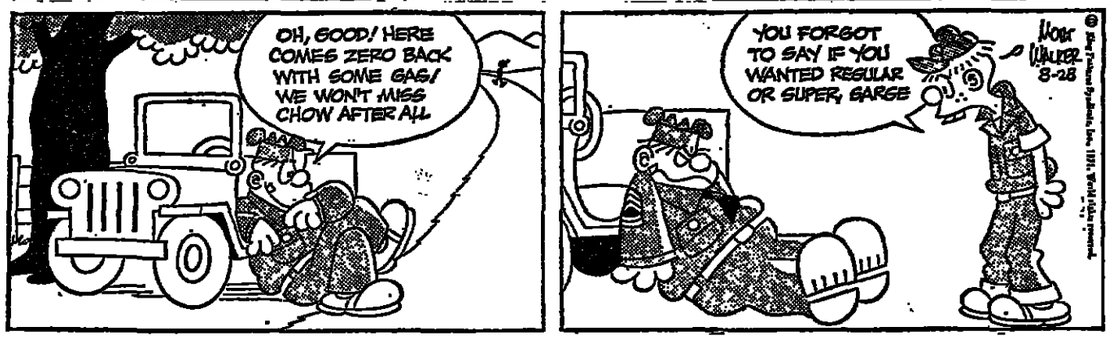
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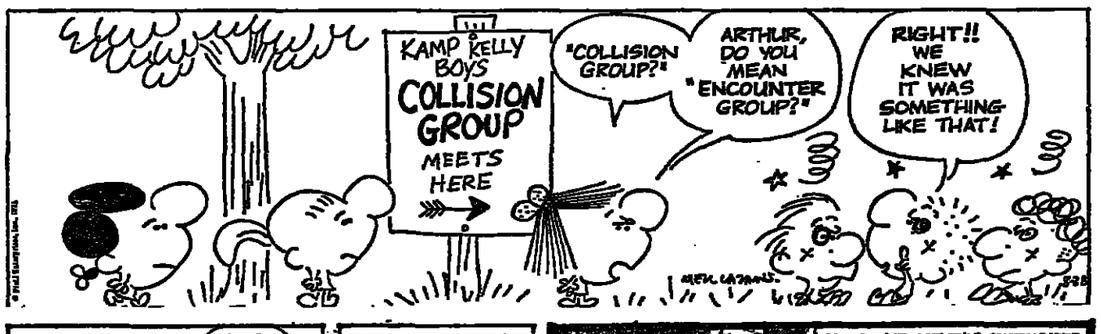
L'IL ABNER



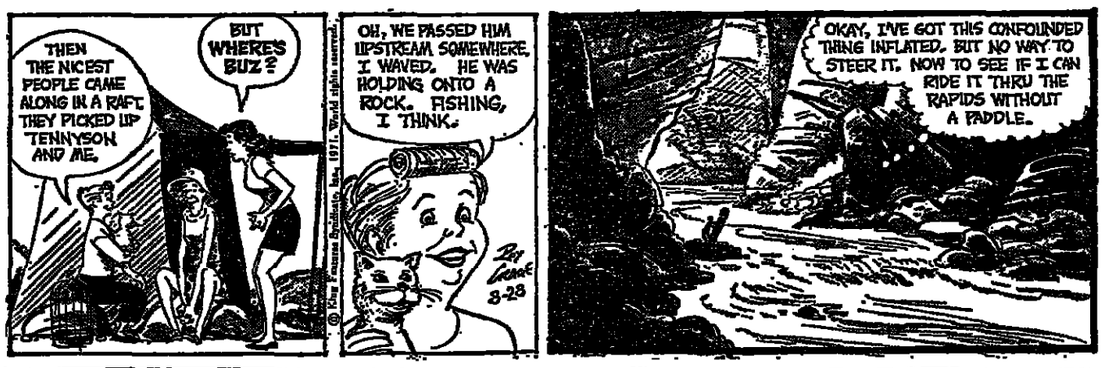
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



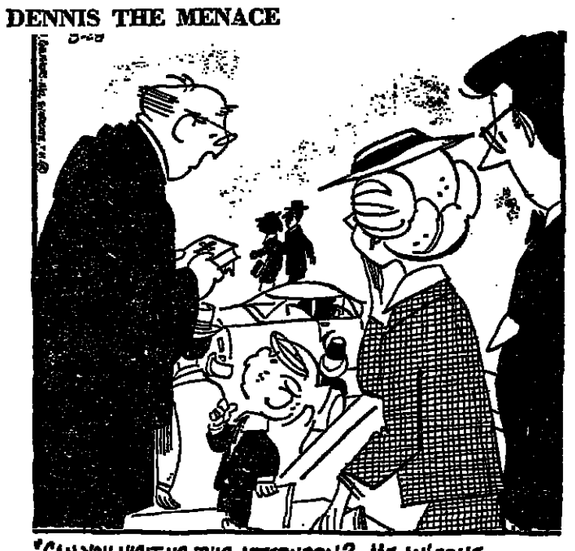
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUTOY

WARLC

CROITE

FUALED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: IN A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ESSAY HUMAN MISFIT CARNAL

Answer: *This race might be only a warm-up*—A "HEAT"

BOOKS

DAVID

By William Hoffman. Lyle Stuart. 192 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Bernard D. Nossiter

LIKE Henry Ford 2d and a scattering of Du Ponts, David Rockefeller occupies a special niche in the American power structure. He is both owner *and* manager at commanding heights of the economy—chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's second largest, and owner, with other members of his family, of controlling interests in the world's largest oil complex (Jersey Standard) and perhaps a dozen more of the 200 leading corporations that give the American economy its peculiar shape and structure.

Like Fords and Du Ponts, Rockefellers contradict or at least stand as important exceptions to the crucial notion that ownership and management are separate. This insight, elaborated two generations ago by A.A. Berle and Gardiner Means, has become part of our conventional wisdom. Berle and Means concluded that stock ownership has become so widely scattered in the major corporations that no one person or family could be said to control any. Instead, the argument went, modern corporations are run by more or less professional managers, self-perpetuating except when gross failure occurs, and largely free of the legal if nominal holders of stock shares.

Now, however, there is a tendency to question whether owners or at least controlling interests are as passive as Berle and Means suggested. Quite obviously, the bulk of the stockholdings in a General Motors or an Alcoa are too dispersed for the exercise of any majority power. But this very fragmentation can make a relatively large if absolutely small holding decisive. Let us say that the Mellons own 7 percent of Alcoa and 6 percent of Gulf. Do they really abstain from decision-making? Are Du Ponts merely silent proprietors of the single biggest block of GM stock?

The subject of power in American life, political, economic and their intimate relationship to each other, is essentially a mystery. It ought to be a prime area for academic inquiry but only a few of the less timid—Mills, Galbraith, Sweezy, Baran, Heilbroner—have attempted it.

Marxist theory offers a useful entry point. There is clearly some relationship between ownership of the means of production and political power in a state built around private property. (The theory could even help explain why Communist bureaucrats resist reforms giving managers more control in the Soviet world.) But how much power does ownership confer and what are its limits in a post-industrial world? Clearly, the large corporations—and we are still uncertain whether owners or managers control them—enjoy considerable ability to enforce their will, but it is far from unlimited.

Government regulation, of course, is no check but a sanction, a point for the Marxist notion that capitalist governments are ruling-class agents. The regulatory agencies, after their first reforming flush, soon become instruments to promote the industry over which they are nominally in charge. Other sectors of the bureaucracy, however, particularly the military and occasionally the tripartite foreign affairs bureaucracy (CIA, State, White House) exercise real and independent power of their own. Doctrinaire Marxist skeptics need look no further than the Vietnam war, an enterprise conducted for a decade by the military-external affairs bureaucrats despite the indifference and later opposition of the business sector. Almost a generation ago, this bureaucracy would accommodate a United Fruit by changing the regime in Guatemala. Today, however, Arab and other oil-producing nations are whittling away the profitable American and other foreign titles to their mineral resources with relative impunity; Chile expropriates American copper; Peru expropriates even a Jersey Standard subsidiary; even a Guyana takes over Alcan's bauxite. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that any of these governments will suffer Guatemala's fate, simply at the behest of the offended corporations.

It appears then that Mills's "Power Elite," with its notion of a ruling stratum composed of military, political and corporate leaders, is still the most useful crude model of power in contemporary American life. But it is loose and sketchy, and offers only hints of the dynamics. Much, much remains to be filled in.

A serious study of David Rockefeller could fill in some of the enormous gaps in our knowledge about power. Unfortunately, the work at hand, a thin piece of pseudo-muckraking, is worse than useless. Its author has strung together bits and pieces from newspapers, magazines and potted histories in the vain hope that this will add up to a book. He is painfully handicapped not only by his sneering attitude towards his subject but also by a lamentable ignorance of elementary political and economic fact. For example, Hoffman thinks that Rockefeller designed in detail Kennedy's economic policies. They were, to be sure, business oriented, but Rockefeller and other consequential bankers strenuously and unsuccessfully resisted a centerpiece, the first faltering efforts to restrain capital exports. Again, Hoffman thinks that a 50 percent stock dividend is "whopping." It is, of course, a piece of paper that adds no wealth but divides existing shares. And so on.

A sample of its prose sums up the quality of "David." On Page 159, we read: "David usually wins. He accomplishes things the ordinary citizen couldn't even attempt. The reason is m-o-n-e-y, that marvelous green stuff that speaks a universal language. It is David's calling card, his passkey. People do David's bidding not because of his personality or his wit, but because of his money and the sheer power of it."

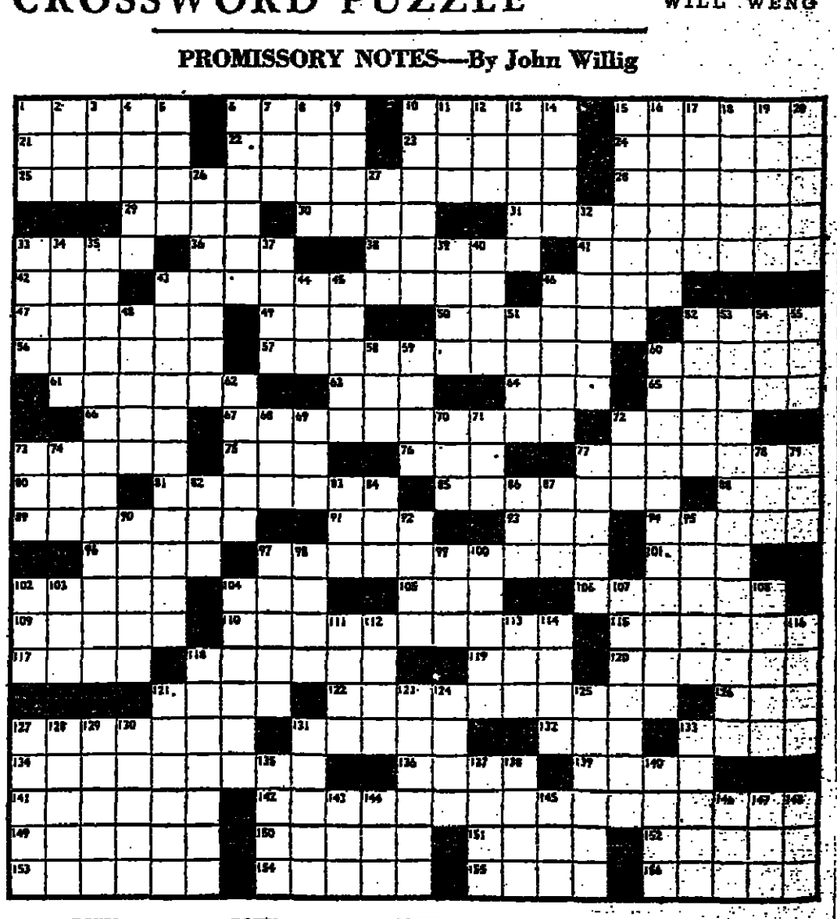
So the void remains, the field is open. The nature and exercise of power in American life is still a largely unmapped domain.

Mr. Nossiter is a Washington Post reporter.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

PROMISSORY NOTES—By John Willig



ACROSS

1 Kind of child
6 Bahi spender
10 ". . . gang aft —"
15 City of Greece
21 River of France
22 "It ——!"
23 "—— evil"
24 Imbibed freely
25 Dentist's promise
28 Style, in Madrid
29 Greek letters
30 River to North Sea
31 Start of a June promise
33 Fishy road sign
35 Parrot of N. Z.
36 Deserves
41 Laborious
42 Manpower program: Abbr.
43 Parting promise
46 U.S. journalist
47 Find
49 Ring verdict
50 Effect
52 Portico
54 Loudly vulgar
57 Promise to a hounded postman
60 Operetta man
61 Crate
62 Krone part
64 "—— Syphilides"
65 Turn away
66 Clod
67 What Florida promises
72 Verdun
73 Town in China
75 Light shade
76 ——distant
77 Safari help
80 P. R., for one
81 Most intimate
83 Picture on a flyer
88 Crosses out
89 Refrigerants
91 Sky Altar
93 Hawks of Hawaii
94 Get rid of
96 Toothy look
97 Politician's promise
101 W. W. II org.
102 Crow over
104 "The —— Seed"
105 Haul
106 ——the-board
109 Petulant
110 Police chief's promise
115 Deft
117 Spear-carrier
118 Starlike object
119 Last month: Abbr.
120 Relative of itsy-bitsy
121 Confident
122 Boss's promise to son
126 Plan
127 Cutting weapon
134 Unanimous
135 —— de mer
136 Proof mark
134 What money doesn't promise
138 Pot or bar
139 Mystery-title word
141 *Famed Express*
142 Toni's promise
149 Forward: It.
150 —— space
151 Stimulus
152 Tin: Fr.
153 Lower to F.D.R.
154 Primp
155 Sound unit
156 Partners

DOWN

1 N.Y.C. subway
2 Encouraging cry
3 Onassis
4 Map feature
5 Salamander
6 Glitter
7 Pres. initials
8 Pallid
9 Paper promises
10 Off base
11 Perfect thing
12 Rumanian coin
13 Fem.: Abbr.
14 Attention-getter
15 —— off (get over a jag)
16 Gets on a crowded bus
17 J.J. or Vincent
18 Zoo favorite
39 Songwriters' org.
51 Rug feature
52 Cut apart
53 Freeloader's promise
54 Thames sight
55 Skill
58 Relating to: Suffix
59 Headland
60 Politician's promise
62 These: Sp.
63 Sadat's home
69 Compass point
70 Bengal native
71 Clock reading
72 Harden
73 Cover
74 Mideast land: Abbr.
77 —— nova
78 Play period: Abbr.
79 Quiet!
82 Poetic word
83 Tool
84 Three, in Asti
85 *No soap*
87 Iowa college
90 Angered
92 Aforetold
95 "And —— a big red rose"
97 Weeds: Lat.
98 5-8, for one
99 Besides
100 "The ——Truth"
102 Some dvs.
103 Costello
104 Butter at Maxim's
107 Of a Spanish area
108 Hemp fiber
111 Remunerates
112 Irish cry
113 *Interior cover:* Abbr.
114 Month: Prefix
116 Kind
118 A Roosevelt
121 Ancestral religion
123 Not yet existing
124 Grin in a way
125 Semblance
127 Boating hazard
128 Grub
129 Of bees
130 —— sinse
131 Assyrian god
133 Greek letter
135 "—— on red"
137 Cobras
138 Wolfs
140 Hald back
143 Paris season
144 Before haw
145 Woodwind
146 Word with sand or meal
147 Sha, in Bonn
148 U. S. V. A. grad

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	I	A	M	P		P	I	A	C	T		N	I	A	T		S	N	O	W
I	G	O	R		H	U	L	I	E		E	A	S	E	S		P	E	D	I
R	E	L	O	C	A	T	I	O	N		I	V	O	R	Y	T	O	W	E	R
		R	H	E	T	T		B	U	T	L	E	R	S	P	A	N	T	R	Y
D	I	S	A	R	M	S		B	I	A	S			T	H	U	G	O		
A	M	A	T	I		B	E	T	I	T		A	B	E		E	N	I	T	E
N	A	M	E	S		G	A	R	Y		M	A	I	N	O	R		B	E	L
E	M	U	S		L	O	B	E	S		O	L	I	G	A	S		C	A	R	L
S	I	S	E		C	O	W	A	R	D		N	O	I	R		L	A	K	M	E
		L	A	I	N	E		E	N	S	U	E		C	A	R	E	E	R	
P	L	A	N	E	T	E	R		I	L	I	A	D		S	O	S	O	R	R	Y
L	O	D	G	E	R		A	B	A	B	Y		E	V	E	N	S			
E	T	A	L	S		C	L	A	M		S	P	A	D	E	R		D	B	A
A	T	M	O		R	I	A	T	A		A	R	A	S		S	O	U	S	
S	I	S		E	N	T	E	R		R	U	I	N		B	I	I	Z	E	T
E	E	N	S		S	I	E		E	W	E	L	L		A	I	D	E	N	O
		E	A	S	I		S	A	I	S		A	L	I	E	N	O	R		
S	H	E	L	L	E	Y	W	I	N	T	E	R	S		B	A	R	K		
B	A	D	I	T	O	W	O	R	S	E		W	I	L	L	Y	N	I	L	L	Y
L	I	L	I	E		S	W	A	B	S		E	D	I	E	S		C	U	T	E
C	O	E	D			S	P	A	T			D	E	P	R			K	I	S	S

Palmer Eliminates Mike Hill

Gains Victory In Match-Play

By Lincoln A. Werden

PINEHURST, N.C., Aug. 27 (NYT).—Arnold Palmer eliminated Mike Hill with a 68 in the $200,000 National Match-Play golf championship yesterday and endorsed the event as a "good idea" for the pro tour. Play was delayed for 41 minutes by heavy rain.

The four-under-par round over the Country Club of North Carolina course enabled Palmer to beat Hill's 71 by three strokes. Palmer held a decided advantage after playing the first three holes in nine strokes to 12 for his opponent. Hill added a spectacular touch late in the test by holing a 120-yard wedge shot for an eagle deuce at the 389-yard 17th. Palmer had been five strokes ahead until then.

"Of course," said Palmer after he and Hill closed with birdie 4s at the 18th, "you never know what might have happened. If I had made a mistake after that he might have drawn even and we'd have gone to extra holes."

As the field was reduced to 16 in this tourney in which the 18-hole matches consist of stroke-play competition rather than the winning and losing of holes as in traditional match play, Palmer said, "It really doesn't make any difference whether you shoot 79 or 80 as long as you beat the other guy."

Ray Floyd, who put out Jack Nicklaus yesterday, 67 to 69, was among those to advance. In what he described as one of his worst rounds, he won, 73 to 74, from Bob Smith, a former California amateur champion. Floyd had to run in an 18-foot birdie putt at the home green to keep his one-stroke advantage and avoid going extra holes, the method used to resolve ties after 18 holes.

Homero Blancas, who acounted for yesterday's other upset in beating Gary Player of South Africa, lost, however, to Pete Brown, the first black golf professional to win an official tour event. Brown had a 72 to a 78 by Blancas over the 6,973-yard layout where a portion of a lake comes into play on four of the last five holes.

Lee Elder, the other black professional competing here, bowed out at the third extra hole to Ken Still, who carded a deuce. Each had a 72 for the regulation 18 holes.

Palmer's next opponent will be Dave Eichelberger. Others winning brackets in this half of the draw were Bruce Crampton, Gardner Dickinson, Art Wall, Lou Graham, Bert Weaver and 51-year-old Julius Boros.

Boros advanced with a 73 against a 76 by Terry Dill. "I had a six-stroke lead after 12 holes," said Boros, "and I eased up after that by shooting for the center of the greens. Had it been a tight match, I would have gone for birdies."

SECOND ROUND

Ray Floyd d. Bob Smith, 73-74; Tom Weiskopf d. Johnny Miller, 69-70; Ken Still d. Lee Elder, birdie, third extra hole, each shot 73; Dave Stockton d. Buddy Allin, 70-71.

Pete Brown d. Homero Blancas, 72-73; George Knudson d. Charles Coody, 70-69; Gene Littler d. Dave Hill, birdie, first extra hole, each shot 71; Hall Rodgers d. Mason Rudolph, 71-72.

Arnold Palmer d. Mike Hill, 68-71; Dave Eichelberger d. Lionel Hebert, 74-75; Bruce Crampton d. Fred Marti, 77-78; Gardner Dickinson d. Larry Hinson, birdie, first extra hole, each shot 73.

Julius Boros d. Terry Dill, 73-76; Bert Weaver d. Doug Sanders, 72-75; Lou Graham d. Bobby Mitchell, 69-75; Art Wall d. Hubert Green, 71-73.

In the Fields of Normandy 'Horses Are Human Beings'

French Trainer Has His Dream

By Michael Katz

SAINT-GERMAIN-LE-VIEUX, France, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Bernard Grignola, the self-appointed "Jimmy Cruise of France," leans against a fence on his 200-acre farm here in the heart of the blue-grass country of Normandy, looks out on a pasture where several of his trotters are grazing alongside lazy cows, and dreams.

"Fourteen years ago," whispers Grignola, now 37 years old, "this was my dream—to own my own breeding farm in Normandy. Now I dream of becoming like the Hanover Shoe Farm. It is not impossible."

The Haras de la Cour, Grignola's farm, cannot be compared to the leading harness-racing spread in the United States. But Grignola's dream, except for the American accent, the result of a 12-year apprenticeship in Canada and the United States, is like many of his Norman neighbors. For this is France's horse country, where the plentiful rain, sent across the channel from Britain, produces the lush grass that has made Normandy famous for dairy products and race horses.



By Michael Katz for the NYT.

HORSEY SET—Bluegrass country of Normandy on a 200-acre farm at St.-Germain-le-Vieux. Cows share the scene.

Not Raining

It is not raining now, and Grignola, more tired than usual because he had made a 120-mile drive to and from Paris, where he had two horses racing at Vincennes, looks out over his comparatively modest domain. There are 20 horses in all, including a couple of broodmares, a few foals, a couple of broken-down gifts and some cows.

Grignola is a master at putting horses back together again, and frequently some of his bigger neighbors, like Henri Levesque of Roquépine fame and the huge Olry-Roederer Farm nearby, send over injured horses for him to cure.

"Horses are romantic," he says. "In America, they only see the stables and the track. Here, we give them a chance to enjoy themselves. They need to, you know. Horses are human beings."

This is normal Norman training, one of the many French aspects of Grignola's Franco-American style. "You know, I'm an American," he usually tells strangers. More seriously he says:

Defends U.S. Methods

"I am the only French trainer to defend American training methods here. But the proof is that the Americans have the best horses in the world. Oh, Une de Mai and Tidalium Pelo are great, but they are only two. Over there, you have fifty like them."

The Americanization of Grignola, who wears a New York Yankee cap around his farm, started in 1958 when he landed in Montreal "with $10 in my pocket." The son of a trainer, Grignola had been raised with the horses and had won about 25 races as a mounted trotter jockey at provincial tracks. He went to America, he says, "to learn my profession."

He worked there for 12 years, starting with the Adrian Miron Stables in Canada (for whom he was the groom of Tie Silk) and winding up as an assistant trainer for Billy Haughton (the first horse he trained was Short Stop).

Now, besides training and breeding, he acts as the go-between for many French horsemen who wish to do business overseas.

"You know, I was recently at Hanover Shoe Farm and I saw some of their weanlings and yearlings," he continues. "Some day, I would like to have my barns filled with Hanover Shoe Farm yearlings."

But the French stud book, unlike others in Europe, is closed, meaning that no foreign-bred horses can race here except in international events. "Yes, but we are working for the day when it will be opened. And it will be opened one day," he says, dreaming of the chance to cross American speed with French stamina.

Who's keeping it closed? Grignola smiles. "The Norman Combine," he answers, referring to the group of Norman breeders and trainers who virtually control French trotting. "Everything is not perfect in Normandy."

2 Sox Runs Washed Out

Rain Helps Baltimore Defeat of Chicago, 8-7

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Paul Blair singled home Mark Belanger with the winning run last night and the Orioles watched as a heavy downpour washed away two White Sox runs in the ninth to give Baltimore an 8-7 victory over Chicago in a game called because of rain after eight innings.

After the two ninth-inning runs, one on a pinch-hit homer by Mike Andrews and another on a single by Carlos May that scored Bill Melton, who had doubled, the game was held up for one hour and 29 minutes before the decision was made to call it.

Indians 10, Brewers 6

Ray Fosse and Ted Uhlaender each drove in three runs and Roy Foster belted his fourth homer in five games to power Cleveland to a 10-6 victory over Milwaukee.

After spotting the Brewers a 4-0 lead, the Indians bounced back with a single run in the second on Greg Nettles' 22d homer and chased Milwaukee starter Skip Lockwood with a four-run outburst in the fourth.

Red Sox 7, Royals 0

Reggie Smith smashed his 26th homer with two men on base in a four-run fifth and Ray Culp shut out Kansas City on six hits as Boston snapped a five-game losing streak with a 7-0 victory over Kansas City. The triumph was the only one for Boston in 12 games this season against Kansas City.

Senators 8, Angels 3

Larry Bittner singled in Toby Harrah with the tie-breaking run in the ninth inning when Washington scored five runs for an 8-3 victory over California.

With two out in the ninth, Harrah doubled off reliever Eddie Fisher, appearing in his 600th major league game. After Bittner singled in the first run, Fisher gave up a double to Del Unser and walked two other batters with Dave Nelson forcing in Bittner with another run.

With both eyes bloodshot and with a lump below the right eye, he read a statement thanking Mayor Sam Massell for suspending the policemen.

"It is still hard for me to believe that an unprovoked beating like this could happen to me here," said Carty, who is black, from the Dominican Republic.

Mayor Massell said the incident appeared to be "blatant brutality." Police Chief Herbert Jenkins termed it "the worst case of misconduct by a police officer I've ever seen." Carty charged he was beaten with a blackjack.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	87	55	.583	—
St. Louis	71	59	.546	5
Chicago	69	59	.539	6
New York	63	64	.496	11 1/2
Philadelphia	56	72	.438	19
Montreal	54	73	.425	20 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	76	55	.580	—
Los Angeles	69	61	.531	6 1/2
Atlanta	68	66	.507	9 1/2
Cincinnati	66	67	.492	11 1/2
Houston	62	67	.435	12 1/2
San Diego	49	82	.374	27

Thursday's Results

(No Games Scheduled.)

Friday's Games

Chicago 3, Atlanta 0.
San Francisco at Philadelphia, rain.
Los Angeles at New York, night.
San Diego at Montreal, night.
Pittsburgh at Houston, night.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	79	45	.637	—
Detroit	69	59	.539	12
Boston	65	62	.523	14
New York	65	65	.500	17
Washington	55	73	.430	26
Cleveland	51	78	.395	30 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	82	47	.636	—
Kansas City	67	61	.523	14 1/2
Chicago	62	67	.481	20
California	61	70	.466	22
Minnesota	57	70	.449	24
Milwaukee	54	75	.425	27

Thursday's Results

Baltimore 8, Chicago 7.
Cleveland 10, Milwaukee 6.
Boston 7, Kansas City 0.
Washington 8, California 3.

(Only Games Scheduled.)

Friday's Games

Minnesota at Cleveland, night.
New York at Kansas City, night.
Chicago at Detroit, night.
Boston at California, night.
Washington at Oakland, night.
Milwaukee at Baltimore, 2, rain.

Carty Reports Eye Damage

ATLANTA, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Rico Carty, the Atlanta Braves outfielder, said yesterday he might have suffered permanent eye damage as the result of an altercation with three white Atlanta policemen.

Friday

Cubs Blank Braves, 3-0, Behind Pappas

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP).—Billy Williams tripled across two runs and slammed a solo homer and Milt Pappas scattered five hits as the troubled Chicago Cubs dtfeated the Atlanta Braves, 3-0, today.

The Cubs bounced back after two successive setbacks by the Cincinnati Reds. They were spurred by owner Phil Wrigley's scolding and admonition to forget publicized friction between some Cub players and manager Leo Durocher.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	010	040	200	7	11	0
Kansas City	000	000	000	0	6	3

Culp (14-12) and Montgomery; Wright, Butler (5), Nelson (7), Abernathy (9) and Kirkpatrick, May 7. L—Wright (3-8). HR—Smith (26th).

Milwaukee	310	000	002	6	12	0
Cleveland	010	400	50x	10	10	0

Lockwood, Morris (4), Weaver (5), Hannan (7), Ratliff (8) and Rodriguez; Lamb, Farmer (4), Hennigan (9) and Fosse. W—Farmer (5-1). L—Lockwood (8-11). HR—Cardenal (8th), Harper (12th), Nettles (32d), R. Foster (18th).

8 Innings—Rain

Chicago	000	040	30—	7	9	0
Baltimore	020	401	01—	8	13	0

Horlen, Romo (5), Johnson (7) and Herrmann, Egan (7); Palmer, Jackson (6), Hall (7) and Etchebarren. W—Hall (6-6). L—Johnson (7-9). HR—Williams (17th).

Washington	101	010	005—	8	12	0
California	000	000	120—	3	8	0

Bosman, Riddleberger (7), Pina (7), Lindblad (7), Cox (9) and Casanova; Murphy, Queen (7), Fisher (8), Laroche (8) and Stephenson. Moses (8). W—Lindblad (6-3). L—Fisher (3-5). HR—Reynolds (2d).

Spitz Sets 2d World Mark At AAU Swim Championships

HOUSTON, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Mark Spitz bettered the world 200-meter butterfly record with a heat time of 2 minutes 3.91 seconds and Gary Hall, who held the previous record of 2:05.0, was second to Spitz in 2:05.48.

It was the second world record set by Spitz during the National Amateur Athletics Union swimming championships following his 55.0-second swim in the 100-meter butterfly on the opening day of the meet.

Ellie Daniel, 21-year-old American swimming star, broke the world record for the women's 200-meter butterfly today with a time of two minutes 18.40 seconds.

She set the new time in winning the last preliminary heat for tonight's final for the swimming championships.

In second place was Karen Moe, an American, who set a still-unratified world record of 2:18.6 seconds in a meet earlier this year.

Last night, Spitz of Carmichael, Calif., won a duel down the stretch with Jerry Heidenreich of SMU to take the men's 200-meter freestyle.

Spitz trailed Heidenreich going into the last lap but pulled ahead in the final 75 meters for a 1:54.74 clocking, close to his 1:54.3 world record.

Heidenreich finished second in 1:55.03 and Fred Tyler of the Canada Dry Jets of Jacksonville, Fla., was third in 1:56.12.

Linda Johnson of the Lakewood, Calif., Swim Club took the fourth land position and sped to the women's 200-meter freestyle title with a 2:08.036 time over Sandy Neilson of El Monte, Calif., second at 2:08.56. Ann Simmons, the defending champion in the event, was third at 2:08.88.

Jenny Bartz of the Santa Clara, Calif., Swim Club won the women's 400-meter individual medley.

Four championships were decided last night in the contests.

Gary Hall of Phillips 66 captured the men's 400-meter individual medley in 4:33.112.

Hall, the world record holder in the event at 4:31.0, was pressed by Rick Colella af the Cascade Swim Club, who finished second at 4:34.889. Tim McKee of the Suburban Swim Club, Newton Square, Pa., was third.

Hall slept into the lead on the opening butterfly lap with a 59.88 split, fell behind on the second lap, the backstroke, but regained the lead on the final leg.



AP.

Mark Spitz

Cowboys Put Blitz on Rookie In Defeating Oilers, 28-20

HOUSTON, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Walt Garrison scored two touchdowns and safety Cornell Green returned an intercepted pass 40 yards for a fourth-quarter touchdown to lead the Dallas Cowboys over the Houston Oilers, 28-20, lastnight in a National Football League exhibition game.

Garrison scored from the two-yard line in the first quarter and from the one in the second period to give Dallas a 14-10 halftime lead.

After the Oilers pulled within 14-13, Green and Cliff Harris pulled a double-safety blitz with 3:42 left in the game on rookie quarterback Lynn Dickey.

Harris hit Dickey's arm as he threw, Green picked off the short pass behind the line of scrimmage and scored easily.

The Oilers fumbled on the ensuing kickoff and rookie running back Joe Williams recovered on the Houston 12 to lead to an insurance touchdown. The Cowboys scored five plays later on a fake field goal when holder Dan Reeves passed eight yards to linebacker D.D. Lewis.

The Oilers scored on their first play from scrimmage on a 75-yard pass from Dickey to tight end Willie Frazier and scored again with 16 seconds remaining on a 60-yard pass from Dickey to wide receiver Jim Beirne.

Booth Lusteg, signed as a free agent Tuesday, had given Houston a 10-7 lead with a 14-yard field goal and he kicked a 31-yarder in the third quarter. Early in the fourth quarter, he missed a 21-yarder which would have put the Oilers ahead, 16-14.

Pro Football at Campus

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Pro football came to the campus last weekend and just about broke the box offices. At the first pro game in the University of California's stadium at Berkeley, 67,739 saw Oakland beat Los Angeles. The Jets and Giants filled Yale Bowl's 70,874 seats for the third straight year, while 91,745 attended the first pro game, Detroit against Baltimore, in the University of Michigan's stadium at Ann Arbor. This Saturday another college football shrine, Notre Dame Stadium at South Bend, Ind., will be the site of a pro game for the first time, and the Giants and Eagles will play their annual game in Princeton's Palmer Stadium.

Edward (Moose) Krause, the athletic director at Notre Dame, was as candid as his Michigan counterpart, Don Canham, in citing the reason for the game: money, which is in short supply at most college athletic departments. The Chicago Bears will play the Cleveland Browns, and if the game sells out the 59,075 seats, Notre Dame's share will be at least $100,000.

"We'll use the money to help renovate the stadium," said Krause. "It was built in 1930 and needs work."

The gross at Ann Arbor was $546,000 and at Yale, $496,000. The Giant and Jet shares came to $100,000 each, while the Lions went home with $200,000.

Graebner Gets Past Proisy, Gains Grass Courts Semis

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 27 (NYT).—Second-seeded Clark Graebner of New York and the teen-age star Miss Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., survived close calls yesterday in the $25,000 Eastern Grass Courts tennis championships.

Graebner had to call on all his court skills to turn back Patrick Proisy of France, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5, and win a position in today's semi-finals.

However, play was postponed today because of rain. All matches scheduled for today will be played tomorrow. Because of the delay, a spokesman for the club said, the finals will probably be pushed back from Sunday to Monday.

Graebner, who had not had his service broken in 15 straight sets, had the string snapped in the second set. Proisy ripped off a pair of forehand passing shots and Graebner obliged with two errors for the fourth-game break. Proisy also broke Graebner in the eighth, but Graebner, finally getting his first serve under control in the third set, earned the decisive break in the 11th game when Proisy netted a backhand volley.

To Play Parnum

Onny Parnum will be Graebner's semi-final opponent. The New Zealander defeated the National Collegiate champion, Jimmy Connors of Santa Monica, Calif., 6-3, 7-6. Parnum relied on a blistering serve for crucial points. The tie-breaker was won by a 5-2 margin.

Tomorrow's quarterfinals pair top-seeded Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., with Roscoe Tanner of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and Alex Olmeda of Los Angeles with Pierre Barthès of France.

Miss Evert, the 16-year-old who beat Virginia Wade in the decisive Wightman Cup match Monday, battled through a 35-game match to beat Betty Stove of the Netherlands, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5.

Mrs. King Triumphs

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 27 (UPI).—Billie Jean King, the leading female money winner on the pro tennis tour, beat England's Jill Cooper yesterday to advance to the quarterfinals of the Virginia Slims Grass Court championship at the Newport Casino.

Top-seeded Mrs. King won, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3, dropping the second on the tie-breaking Vass system.

Second-seed Rosemary Casals defeated Pam Teeguarden, 6-1, 6-4, in their second-round match of the $30,000 tourney.

In other matches: third-seeded Françoise Durr of Paris defeated Corrine Molesworth of England, 6-2, 6-2; July Dalton of Australia defeated Chris Kemmer of United States, 6-2, 6-2; and Kerry Melville of Australia defeated Betty Hanson of the United States, 6-3, 6-2.

In doubles matches yesterday, Mrs. King and Miss Casals defeated Edda Buding of West Germany and American Farel Footman, 6-1, 6-2; and Miss Durr and Mrs. Dalton defeated Miss Sandberg and Ceci Martinez of the U.S., 6-2, 6-2.

Lindsay to Act On Giants' Move

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Mayor John V. Lindsay said yesterday he will go to court to prevent the N.Y. Giants of the National Football League from moving to New Jersey.

The Giants plan to move from Yankee Stadium to a new stadium in New Jersey's Hackensack Meadows by 1975. Mayor Lindsay also said at a press conference he will seek congressional action, if necessary, to block the move.

Laver to Play

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27 (UPI).—Rod Laver, who last week withdrew from the first Wisconsin National Bank All-Star tennis classic, notified sponsors today that he would play in the Milwaukee event on Sept. 14-15.

Legra Easily Stops France's Cordier in Spain

ALICANTE, Spain Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Jose Legra, Spain's European featherweight boxing champion, scored an easy victory over Frenchman Mario Cordier in a non-title bout here last night.

The referee stopped the fight in the third round after the Cuban-born Legra had delivered a merciless battering to Cordier's face. Cordier twice went down in the second round, on the second occasion being saved by the bell.

He rallied at the start of the third but again Legra's powerful straight rights took their toll and the referee stepped in to save Cordier from further punishment.

Legra successfully defended his European title against Italy's Giovanni Girgenti here on Aug. 15.

Colombia's Rodriguez Awarded Cycling Gold

VARESE, Italy, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Martin Rodriguez of Colombia today won the gold medal in the men's individual amateur pursuit at the World Cycling championship here.

Swiss Josef Fuchs won the silver medal and Italy's Giacomo Bazzan the bronze. Rodriguez, 29, covered the four kilometers in four minutes, 53.98 seconds. Fuchs was clocked in 5:00.39.

The men's professional quarterfinals will be held tomorrow.

Galina Careva of the Soviet Union tonight won the gold medal for the second year running in the women's sprint. The silver medal was won by her compatriot Galina Ermaloeva and the bronze medal by Czechoslovakian Iva Zajickova.

Exhibition Football

Thursday's Result

Dallas 33, Houston 20.

Saturday's Games

N.Y. Giants VS. Philadelphia at Princeton, N.J.
Chicago VS. Cleveland at South Bend, Ind.
Minnesota at Pittsburgh, night.
Baltimore at Washington, night.
Oakland at Green Bay, night.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, night.
Detroit at Miami, night.
Denver VS. San Francisco at Spokane.
New Orleans at San Diego, night.

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles at New England.
Buffalo at Atlanta.

Monday's Game

N.Y. Jets at Kansas City, night.

The Scoreboard

BASEBALL—At Williamsport, Pa., Lloyd McClendon hit two home runs in the Little League World Series as Gary, Ind., shut out a U.S. Air Force base team from Torrejon near Madrid, Spain, 7-0, and advanced to the finals. Gary plays for the title against Taiwan, which overpowered Wahiawa, Hawaii, 11-0, in the other semi-final.

RED SMITH

Elimination Contest

NEW YORK—They called it a "heavyweight championship elimination contest," never suggesting what truth they spoke. It eliminated both contestants.

It was a curiously archaic form of entertainment, the relic of a family remembered era before the world discovered Jerry Perenchio or Bob Arum or closed-circuit television. This was a prize fight for home TV, a match of major triviality broadcast from an unlicensed ring in Buffalo, N.Y.



Red Smith

When the cathode-ray tube was a new toy, there were three or four shows like this on the networks every week. They filled the saloons and put sets in hundreds of thousands of households and made guys named Chuck Davey and Holly Mims national figures, instantly recognizable to millions of Americans who couldn't have named the secretary of state.

There've been some changes made. Now the American Broadcasting Co. was presenting two candidates for elimination as title contenders, and only one of them would have been recognized as readily as William P. Rogers. Floyd Patterson, recluse though he is, is still the only heavyweight champion who ever came back. His accomplice was Vic Brown, a household name in Vic's household.

Vic is a burly citizen of Buffalo with a head like a newel post. He won the National Amateur championship in 1963, turned pro that May and has now spent eight years in pursuit of the world title. It has been a restful crusade—eight times Vic has stopped en route to enjoy the innocent sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care.

With Patterson, he stayed awake throughout the ten rounds and upright except for one brief moment. In the third round Floyd leaped in with a hook to the profile and Brown left his feet for the first time (Up to then he had remained standing even between rounds.) He got right up protesting he had slipped, but Arthur Mercante, the referee, made him wait out a count of eight.

Vic wound up like the football Giants in the first half against the Jets, with gains totalling minus one yard.

As for the winner, he looked like the Patterson of old, meaning the Patterson of 1952 who was an amateur. This is the most unspoiled character in sports; he has fought 60 professional bouts over 19 years, has twice won and lost the heavyweight championship of the world, has made millions, and remains the pure amateur, lunging and leaping and flailing about with both feet off the floor.

As an old gentleman of 36, Floyd gave weight and age to his adversary, did all the fighting, and was much the fresher at the end. It would be a form reversal if this hadn't been so, for he has practically lived in the gym since his teens.

Why should he at his age, not needing money, go on with the drudgery of road work and sparring and physical discipline, practising self-denial, accepting the sacrifices and pain of the fighter's harsh existence? Where does he go, what does he seek?

The answer is almost ridiculously simple. This is Floyd Patterson's thing. This is where he lives. Through boxing, and only in boxing, this painfully introverted man finds expression and fulfillment.

"Do you consider boxing a sport?" he asked a visitor one day. This was in Highland Mills, N.Y., or Newtown, Conn., or one of the other hideouts he has used as a training camp. With only him and the visitor present, the conversation had been desultory and relaxed, and for a change he turned interviewer. "Do you consider boxing a sport?"

"Yes," the visitor said. "And, at its best, an art form."

"Good," Floyd said. There was immense satisfaction in his voice, as though he felt justified, as though self-doubts had been put to rest.

Like most of us, he wants to go on doing what he does best as long as he feels able to do it well. Like most of us, he finds it difficult to believe that his best today is less than it used to be. In Buffalo he was fit and industrious and sincere, and the mere thought of exposing this swee. guy to Joe Frazier brought shudders. Yet that's what they talked about, another shot at the heavyweight championship.

"I don't even want to think about it," said Jim Gordon, the broadcaster.



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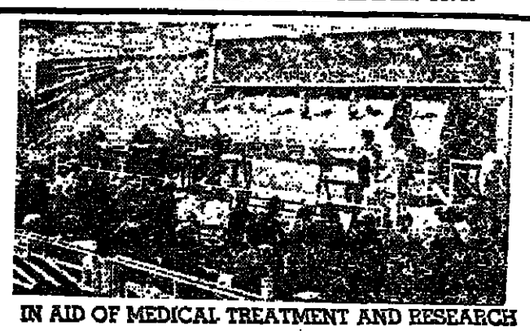
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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

Toil in the Vineyard

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. —There are many great places where you *can't* write a book, but as far as I'm concerned none compares to Martha's Vineyard.

This is how I manage *not* to write a book and I pass it on to fledgling authors as well as old-timers who have vowed to produce a great work of art this summer.



Buchwald

The first thing you need is lots of paper, carbon, a solid typewriter, preferably electric, and a quiet spot in the house overlooking the water.

You get up at six o'clock in the morning and go for a dip in the sea, then you come back and make yourself a hearty breakfast.

* * *

By seven you are ready to begin Page one, Chapter one. You insert a piece of paper in the typewriter and start to type: "It was the best of times . . ." Suddenly you look out the window and you see a seagull diving for a fish. This is not an ordinary seagull. It seems to have a broken wing and you get up from the desk to observe it on the off-chance that somewhere in the book you may want to insert a scene of a seagull with a broken wing trying to dive for a fish. (It would make a great shot when the book is sold to the movies and the lovers are in bed.)

It is now 8 a.m. and the sounds of people getting up distract you. There is no sense trying to work with everyone crashing around the house. So you write a letter to your editor, telling him how well the book is going and that you're even more optimistic about this one than the last one, which the publisher never advertised.

* * *

It is now nine o'clock in the morning and you go into the kitchen and scream at your wife: "How am I going to get any work done around here if the kids are making all this racket? It doesn't mean anything in this family that I have to make a living."

Your wife kicks all the kids out of the house and you go back to your desk. It suddenly occurs to you that your agent may also want to see a copy of the book so you tear out the paper and start over, with an original and two carbons: "It was the best of times . . ."

You look out the window again and you see a sailboat in trouble. You take your binoculars and study the situation carefully. If it gets worse you may have to call the Coast Guard. But after a half-hour of struggling they seem to have things under control.

* * *

By this time you remember you were supposed to receive a check from the Saturday Review so you walk down to the post office, pause at the drugstore for newspapers, and stop at the hardware store for rubber cement to repair your daughter's raft.

You're back to your desk at one when you remember you haven't had lunch. So you fix yourself a tuna-fish sandwich and read the newspapers.

It is now two-thirty and you are about to hit the keys when Bill Styron calls. He announces they have just received a load of lobsters at Menemsha and he's driving over to get some before they're all gone. Well, you say to yourself, you can always write a book on the Vineyard, but how often can you get fresh lobster?

* * *

So you agree to go with Styron for just an hour.

Two hours later, with the thought of fresh lobster as inspiration, you sit down at the typewriter. The doorbell rings and Norma Brustein is standing there in her tennis togs looking for a fourth for doubles.

You don't want to hurt Norma's feelings so you get your racket and for the next hour play a fierce game of tennis, which is the only opportunity you have had all day of taking your mind off your book.

It is now six o'clock and the kids are back in the house, so there is no sense trying to get work done anymore for *that* day.

So you put the cover on the typewriter with a secure feeling that no mater how ambitious you are about working there will always be somebody on the Vineyard ready and eager to save you.

Mary Blume

Ken Russell: 'I Want to Upset People'

LONDON (IHT).—"The Boy Friend," Sandy Wilson's fragile pastiche of a 1920s musical which was such a hit on Broadway some centuries ago in 1954, is finally becoming a film. Having sunk ten years and $1 million into efforts by Blake Edwards, Comden and Green and others, MGM is doing the project with English writer-director-producer Ken Russell, who has Twiggy as his star and who will wind up filming at Elstree Studio this week.

Ken Russell is easily the most controversial director at work today. Having stunned and amazed the world with his "Women in Love," he shocked it with "The Music Lovers" and horrified it with "The Devils" which has been called, to cite a *few of the printable adjectives*, "degenerate and despicable," "morbid" and "emetic." From a brilliant new talent Russell has become an apostle of pustules and pubic hair, a monster who, to add insult to injury, makes films that are technically impeccable and cost far less than one would guess.

The thought of Russell doing "The Boy Friend" might seem like sending an ogre into a nursery, and there is no point in pretending that the creator of these convulsive films is a cosy, simple chap. "He doesn't go home nights and water the garden," his longtime associate producer, Harry Benn puts it. But Russell has done work of great delicacy and charm, too, and he and his wife, Shirley, who always designs his costumes, have long made the 1920s their hobby.

"This was supposed to be a holiday, after 'The Devils,'" Russell says. "Instead it's the hardest picture I've made." He is tallish, with gray long hair and a plump face and a blandly baleful expression. He works very intensely, chewing gum furiously. He does not have fangs but he does carry a riding crop on the set.

"Last week he carried a skull and crossbones flag," said an assistant.

A Russell film is complex and multilayered, and so in his hands "The Boy Friend" has become more than a dainty pastiche. He is using as a framework a troupe of dusty provincial players who are putting on a musical called "The Boy Friend" (most of the film was shot in an old theater in Portsmouth). There is also a *Hollywood director of the end of the* silent era fantasizing about how he would film "The Boy Friend." The musical numbers will be part parody, part homage to the Hollywood musicals of the 1930s.

The set for the day's musical number was a wonderfully witty evocation of an old film studio where three pictures are being made at once while in the foreground a chorus line in silver lamé sings with weary madcap brightness about a new dance called "The Riv-ee-iera."

The camera set-up was complicated, the heat terrible. Russell, it is said, likes lots of light and that day someone had counted



Ken Russell

112 arc lamps, or brutes, as they are fittingly nicknamed. It was a record (when Russell is shooting, the joke goes, no one even dares turn on a desk lamp for fear of blowing up the studio). Russell, not wasting a second, perspires like everyone else but seems to get cooler as the heat becomes worse. "Make this the one, kids!" he exhorts, riding crop raised.

Later, on the set and in his office, Russell talked about his work and his reaction to criticism of "The Devils." His tone was never defensive and his conviction has not faltered. He considers it his most realized film and, as a Roman Catholic convert, his most religious:

"It is a religious film—it's about a sinner, an ordinary man in the street who becomes a saint, who suddenly finds reserves of strength from his faith which was wavering. Against his will he becomes a near saint. And it's about redemption.

"No one ever mentions the theological arguments in Grandier's trial. It was the first modern account of witch-hunting, of doublethink."

"The Devils,' says Russell, is also about human callousness. Setting a film in the past makes its point stronger: "The audience gets the point better if you present it out of the context they're used to.

"I stylize my films—they're not quite real. I could have done 'The Devils' as if it were happening today, but I made it clinical and white and clean to heighten it."

His films, says Russell, are indeed shocking: "I know my films upset people. I want to upset people. Bad taste—that's just another word for being upsetting. People are not prepared—I do hit them below the belt and they react to being exposed. I take the sacred cows and destroy them."

But need we see the sacred cows' steaming entrails as well? Yes, says Russell. "People want their pain to happen behind locked doors; that would be acceptable. In these days of television and Vietnam and Ireland you can't do it behind locked doors.

"I didn't make up any of the tortures of 'The Devils.' all I tried to do is paint a true picture. People don't like being reminded of the baseness of humanity. If you read about something you can put it away and forget it, if you see it, you react."

If Russell's arguments do not entirely convince his critics, it must be remembered that the critics have said some odd things too, such as accusing Russell of horrors he never imagined. "A critic said we see Grandier's testicles being pierced. We don't." And he has been accused of unnecessary cruelty—an odd phrase that suggests there is such a thing as necessary cruelty.

Born in Southampton in 1927, Russell was a seaman, a ballet dancer and a photographer before becoming the director of enormously influential TV documentaries on Isadora Duncan, Elgar, Debussy, Richard Strauss and others. In some cases he used amateur stars, and such professionals as Glenda Jackson who have worked for him still say he doesn't care about his actors:

"Actors and actresses have only got their own particular roles in mind, and they're myopic about the overall effect of the picture," he says. "When they see the picture they say it's not what they expected—*the latest examples being* Vanessa Redgrave and Oliver Reed—because I direct in a very nonchalant way."

Even his TV programs, Russell says, could be shown on a wide screen. He considers himself out of the mainstream of British directors:

"English pictures are always praised for being muted, for having great understatement. My films are the opposite. Why a muted masterpiece should be better than a baroque masterpiece, I don't know."

Next week Russell plans to go on a Mediterranean cruise with his wife and five children (two of whom played in "The Devils"). On vacation he will also consider future projects, one of which is the life of Sarah Bernhardt with Barbra Streisand. "What interests me is the way Bernhardt's life was mirrored in the plays she chose to star in. The more plays I read the more I see it—that's the sort of thing I like," he added, permitting himself a small smile. "Art imitating nature."

He also plans to make a film on the life of the sculptor Gaudier-Brezska. "It will be quite restrained, but look at the first paragraph," Russell said, reading aloud from a biography that tells of two opposed temperaments and violent deaths, hers in a madhouse, his on the battlefield. "I think I'll leave out the madhouse," Russell said, smiling again. "But I can read the reviews already."



Associated Press.

Rex Harrison and his bride after their wedding.

PEOPLE: *Rex Harrison Wed For Fifth Time*

Actor **Rex Harrison**, 63, and **Elizabeth Harris**, 34, the ex-wife of British actor Richard Harris, were married Thursday at the Long Island, N.Y., estate of lyricist **Alan Jay Lerner**. It was the fifth marriage for Harrison. His previous wives were Noel Thomas, Lilli Palmer, the late Kay Kendall, and Rachel Roberts, from whom he was divorced last February. A State Supreme Court justice performed the ceremony. The couple left immediately afterward for London and in a few days will proceed to Harrison's villa at Portofino, Italy.

* * *

In Burslem, England, a man came out of a men's room with a bucket of paint and a brush in his hand. Aha, said the attendant, I've got you. What he got, however, was not one of the culprits who scrawled obscene remarks across the walls of the men's room. What he got was a one-man anti-graffiti campaign, a middle-aged citizen who made the rounds of public places and painted over the obscenities. "He certainly did a professional job," said a town spokesman.

* * *

Six young people tried to get in stark naked to watch "Oh! Calcutta!" and, in the words of the Associated Press, "were thrown out on their bare behinds" by a producer who said he didn't "want any competition from the audience." The three naked couples arrived in a cab wearing coats. As they checked them in the cloak room of the Folkan Theater, the attendant winked ("I guessed it was some publicity stunt"), the ticket-takers barely batted an eye, and one of the couples was already seated when they were spotted by the producer. "We get publicity by other means," he said, and ordered them to leave. "Ridiculous," said one of the nude theatergoers. "The actors are all naked so why could not the audience be too?" He later admitted that they were paid $100 each by a photographer to undertake the performance.

* * *

It was a tough day for Monaco's commoners Thursday, as the Grimaldis just about swept the boards in Monte Carlo's annual swimming meet for family teams. In the three-number medley relay, **Princess Caroline**, 13, took the lead in the 20-meter backstroke first leg, handing it over to **Princess Grace**, 41, who stayed ahead in the freestyle. **Prince Albert**, 14, maintained the royal lead in great style, winning the event with a pounding butterfly. Later, over the same distance, **Princess Stephanie** won a special freestyle race for six-year-olds.

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GENEVA. Consultant or full-time position in sales, marketing, international export sought by experienced multilingual. "C" Permit. Write: Box 9,992, Herald, Paris.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

GENTLEMAN'S/GENTLEMAN with over 20 years experience & superb references seeks top position in Europe. Contact: Cally Mills, Homehelp (Overseas) Ltd., 63 Queensway, London, W.2. Tel: 01-229-2010. Cables: Homehelp (London).

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INTELLIGENT, young, educated all-round experienced boy seeks clerical or houseboy work in U.S.A. Box 22,100, Herald, Paris.

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BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland) and Scandinavia: Miss Jackie White, 28 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (Tel.: 242 6593.)

GERMANY: Miss Eva Petzold, BOHN International KG, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Eschersheimer Landstr. 295. Tel.: 56 26 29 and 56 20 51. Telex: 04-14962.

GREECE: Mr. Athanassios Ch. Kouros, 71 Skoufa Str., Athens 144 Tel.: 621-198

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome (Tel.: 672-437.)

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PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 662 793.)

SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G Palacios, 3 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 206, Madrid 15 (Tel.: 257 3003.)

SWITZERLAND: Triservice Ruttenacht, 4 Place du Cirque, Geneva. (Tel.: (022) 24 22 54.)

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